PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,076.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
20th Apr.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9800
27th "	EGYPT	7913		
4th May	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6936
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6023
25th "	PERSIA	7861		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6610		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6505
6th July	EGYPT	7913		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5584	DEVANHA	8082
20th "	PERSIA	7903		
27th "	ARABIA	7901	MOOLTAN	9631
3rd Aug	MEDINA	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers are forwarded by Steamship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals Sailing at Ports *en route*,

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,685	Royer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Royer	25th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April,
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st June.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † VORWAERTS	5090	R. Collelani	30th April.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5099	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
* † FERDINAND.	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Simson House, 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" * * * Contains all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. Post Rs. 16-12; Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 respectively. English Subscription £1-4-0 per Year Post Free.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 22nd Apl.	11 a. m.	P. D. & O.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 11th Apl.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 19th Apl.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUBDEA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MUTTRA," 4,464 tons, on or about 3rd May

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 18th April calling at Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

15th April, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	16th April.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	4th May.
ASIA	J. Shanklin.	5,611	9th "
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	28th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	19th June.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	24th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	11th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 540
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 960

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay
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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	....	20th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Fyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	..	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
HIGJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lupratk	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Fyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Nawazi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* GENERAL	2341	Mühlbauer	19th April 1907

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DARESALAM and PORTUGUESE Coast Ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

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A. STRANDES,
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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 6 including Postage.

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COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS, Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road

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GOODS, PACKAGES & Parcels arriving from abroad cleared through Customs & despatched upcountry or delivered locally with promptitude and economy. Shipping documents and Invoices should be sent to us as soon as possible to avoid delays and demurrage.

Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in clearing baggage through Customs.

LETTERS, PARCELS, TELEGRAMS for expected friends received and delivered FREE of charge.

MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,600
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
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FUNDS OVER .....£13,000,000.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

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New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars,

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY

AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co HUMMUM STREET.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 7	55 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 6	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	53 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS TO BE CLEARED.

IN GOOD CONDITION.

BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

BUILT FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

We would invite anyone requiring a good Piano, exceptionally cheap, to call at our Saloon without delay, since the prices at which we intend to dispose of these 18 instruments will ensure their Speedy Sale.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Bluthner and Schiedmayer and Soehne Pianos,

BOMBAY & POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
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D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

ENGINEERS,

Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.

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FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

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INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule.

SECOND TO NONE.

Obtainable Everywhere.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

The "EMPIRE"

PRICE - - 250 RS.

Some Users:
H.M. GOVERNMENT
800 Machines.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
500 Machines,
&c., &c.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53 Esplanade, Fort,

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
ST. SWITHIN'S COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON AND BRANCHES.

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Calcutta.	Sydney.	Bhopal.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Adelaide.	Indore.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Brisbane.	Kotah Lawpur.	Tientsin.
Kandy.	Perth.	Rangoon.	Peking.
Galle.	Hobart.	Mandalay.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Launceston.	Akyab.	Kobe.
Singapore.	Batavia.	Moulmein.	Nagasaki.
Hongkong.	Samarang.	Akola.	Manila.
Shanghai.	Soerabaya.	Amraoti.	New York.
Yokohama.	Medan.	Jalgaon.	San Francisco.
Kobe.	Deli (Sumatra).	Nagpur.	
Foochow.	Ceylon (Travelling).	Chanda.	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	Ellichpur.	

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
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List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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London	Shanghai	Tientsing	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Byojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

A REAL BLESSING is your NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC

Tried with complete success in Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers
Per Bot. Re. 1.

F. S MADON & CO.
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET;
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
9, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Calcutta.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Simla.
Amritsar.	Madras.	Rawalpindi.	Madras.
Agra.	Karachi.	Mhow.	Bombay.
Simla.	Rangoon.	Bassein Bpr.	Karachi.
Simla Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Aden.
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, as Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities,

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BODY AND LIMBS RED PATCHES

Like Ringworm—Soreness and Scaling Almost Unbearable—Doctor's Remedies made Him Worse—Could not Work with Comfort.

CUTICURA EFFECTS A PERFECT CURE

"About October of last year I noticed a small round red patch on each of my lower limbs not unlike ringworm. It gradually got so large and irritating that I could not go on with my work in comfort. Finally, sores began to spread all over both of my limbs and the itching and pain was so acute that I consulted a doctor who said the complaint was eczema. He gave me some salve, which I used for several weeks. Instead of improving, however, they got gradually worse and the soreness and itching at last got almost unbearable. I tried all kinds of other ointments which did me no good. One day I happened to see an account of how Cuticura Remedies had cured a case something like my own and I determined to try them. The following day I had less discomfort, and after using the Cuticura Remedies awhile my skin began to heal. The itching and irritation died away and the skin itself assumed a healthier appearance too. Perseverance with Cuticura has now resulted in a perfect cure. The quantity I required was one vial of Cuticura Pills, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and two tablets of Cuticura Soap. I will always recommend Cuticura to my friends. Daniel Steptoe, 36 Barrymore Ave., Queenstown. Feb. 8, 1906."

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

For Sore Hands and Feet with Cuticura.

Soak the hands or feet on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Wear on the hands during the night old, loose gloves, or bandage the feet lightly in old, soft cotton or linen.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults, consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, in vial of 60), to purify the blood.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Mokenzie, 6 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Post-Mailed

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's S. S. "EGYPT," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COY.,
Bombay.

CITY OF LONDON.

MEDICAL INSPECTION of Passengers will take place at 11-30 A.M., tomorrow, at [illegible] DOCK, and NOT at Ballard Pier.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.
BOMBAY, 15TH APRIL 1907.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that from the 6th day of April, 1907, we have AUTHORISED Mr. D. W. WILSON TO SIGN our firm per procuration KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT this year will start on WEDNESDAY, the 8th May. ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 4th May.

Drawing will take place at the Gymkhana, on MONDAY, the 6th May, at 6-30 P. M., and all Teams entered are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Subscription, Rs. 10.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Cup for one year in India.

Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the Undersigned. Rules, 19.6-1907.

E. M. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary for Hockey,
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
BOMBAY, 10TH APRIL 1907.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office, No. 8 Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of April, 1907, at 4 P.M. (S.T.), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1906.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. D. Gubbay, and J. Powell as Directors made by the Board.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1907, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 30th April, 1907, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
S. M. MOSES, *Director*,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
BOMBAY, 25TH MARCH, 1907.

KASHMIR MINERAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital Rs. 7,50,000 (£50,000).

Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 15 (£1 Stg.) each, of which 40,000 Shares are reserved for Working Capital, 9,800 Subscribing Shares have been issued up to date, upon which Rs. 12 per share has been called up.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

are invited to a further issue, of 15,000 Shares payable as follows : Rs. 6 on application, Rs. 6 on allotment, Rs. 3 as and when the Company may determine, but not before 3 months' notice.

DIRECTORS :

Major-General H. D. Anderson, R. A., (retired), Rawal Pindi.
C. H. Oertel, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, Lahore.
C. M. P. Wright, Esq., C. E., M. I., M. M., Mining Engineer, Calcutta.
RAI BAHADUR BOOTA SINGH, Rawal Pindi.
RAI SAHIB DEWAN AMAR NATH, Foreign Minister (in attendance), nominated by H. H. the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir.

BANKERS :

THE PUNJAB BANKING COMPANY, Lahore.

The present issue is for the purposes—

(1). Of working the Kashmir Sapphire Mines, of which an extension of one year of the present Prospecting License has been obtained.

(The sale of Gem Stones found in the Summer of 1906 more than covered the entire costs of Working, Rent, and Royalty).

(2). Of providing Pumps for draining and Gear for working gold-bearing gravel in Baltistan under a Lease covering about 50 miles of the Dras River.

Local diggers worked these gravels extensively, but were unable to go below low-water level.

The Company's prospecting operations in the winter of 1906-07 (to date), secured 2,222 grains of gold from 122 cubic yards of gravel.

The richer ground over-lying bed-rock could not be worked.

(3). Of proving the Indus River gravels above and below Attock for 48 miles, with the view of putting on Dredgers to recover the contained gold.

The auriferous character of these gravels is historical.

The bed of the Indus for miles above Attock is a broad gravel bottom, and is easy dredging ground. Two grains of gold per cubic yard will amply cover depreciation of plant repairs and running expenses.

To prove these gravels to contain at least 3 grains of gold, and therefore that they are highly payable, is the preliminary work now to be undertaken, and the Concessionaire from the Government of India has agreed to give a 3 years' "Option" to the Company. The cost of providing Dredgers and undertaking regular Mining operations is not contemplated by this Company.

(4). Of providing funds for further prospecting and taking up mineral lands in Kashmir and British India.

Applications with remittances, which will be registered in order of receipt, should be addressed to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
KASHMIR MINERAL COMPANY, LIMITED,
Rawal Pindi.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure, for those who are dependent on them, monthly pensions up to Rs. 500, on terms which contrast most favourably with ordinary Life Assurance. Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies, in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per "HANSA" Line Steamer "STOBZENFELS," from NEW YORK, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at the Carnac Bunder, from Messrs. Rahimtoola Sunderjee & Co., against payment of all landing charges.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for Damage or Shortage within seven days after the discharge of their respective goods, no survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers.
BOMBAY, 13th April, 1907.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per B. I. S. S. "CHANDA," C.-R. Sheds, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments *ex* above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.
Dated 16th April, 1907.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.
BOMBAY, 16TH APRIL 1907.

GERMAN HOUSE, in German South-West Africa, intends TO SEND EVERY YEAR one or two of their OWN SAILING VESSELS to INDIA for SHELLED and POLISHED RICE. Samples and offers of a Middle-good quality and of Break Rice please send to EDMUND TROOST, Luderitzbucht.

THE CENTURY SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty only) per Share, for the half year ended 31st December, 1906, will be paid to the Shareholders of the Century Spinning, and Manufacturing Co., Limited, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 10th day of April, 1907, on or after the 17th day of April, 1907.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
Agents,
THE CENTURY SPINNING & M'FG. CO., LD.
"BELLA VISTA" OFFICES, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY, 15TH APRIL, 1907.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

ABSOLUTELY LAST TWO CONCERTS.

WESTMINSTER GLEE SINGERS.

Complete Changes of Programme.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.

MATINEE to-day at 5 P.M.

PLANS AT SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

PRICES AS USUAL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY, OFFICE FURNITURE, Etc.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 17th Inst. at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esmailji Building, Fort opposite the Opium Ware house and next to the John Robert & Co. Workshops in Bank Street, the valuable library, brand new set of Encyclopædia Britannica, 10th edition, set of International library, Law and other Engineering books, novels, such as Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, the Century Magazine Photo, Photographic reviews and amateur journal of the photographic Society of India, French, Latin, English and Webster's Dictionaries, set of "Nineteenth Century," set of International Library of famous Literature, Gazetteer, library and book presses by Roberts, revolving book stand, large dining and Library tables, large and small office tables, almirahs, Dressing and washhand tables, chairs, &c. &c., the property of Professor H. R. Sharp, Principal Elphinstone College.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.
BOMBAY, 16TH APRIL, 1907.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akh Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY

Head Office, Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay
" —Samuels Street, Bombay.
" —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities) arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR BOMBAY RESIDENTS.

Will ensure you the BEST READING for your leisure hours.

All the best new novels are available three weeks after publication in England.

The terms are extremely moderate and are shown below.

We have added the following books recently:—

Temptation. By Richard Bagot.
A Free Solitude. By Alice Perrin.
Exton Manor. By Archibald Marshall.
The Evolution of Katherine. By E. Temple Thurston.
The Lonely Lady of Grosvenor Square. By Mrs. Henry de la Pasture.
Twixt Sword and Glove. By A. C. Gunter.
London Lovers. By Margaret Baillie Saunders.
The Love-Stone. By Alice and Claude Askew.
Mr. Pratt. A Novel. By Joseph C. Lincoln.
The Memories of Ronald Love. By Mary E. Maun.
The Amateur Emigrants. By Thos. Cobb.
Little Eson. By S. R. Crockett.
The Sacrifice. By Alphonse Courlander.
The Spanish Necklace. By B. M. Croker.
The Diamond Ship. By Max Pemberton.
Running Water. By A. E. W. Mason.
The Fighting Chance. By R. W. Chambers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Book at a Time.	Rs.	Two Books at a Time.	Rs.
One Month	3	One Month	5
Three Months	5	Three Months	8
Six Months	9	Six Months	14
One Year	16	One Year	25

Three Books at a Time.	Rs.	Four Books at a Time.	Rs.
One Month	6	One Month	8
Three Months	10	Three Months	13
Six Months	18	Six Months	22
One Year	32	One Year	41

Books may be changed daily but must not be kept longer than seven days.

Subscriptions in all Cases are Payable in Advance.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

Apply to—

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Jhowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRIH JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road. Bombay

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styles of neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

WANTED.—An experienced TYPIST with knowledge of record keeping and accounts. Good salary for a really good man. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 440 c/o "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO COPYING CLERKS, fair writing. Portuguese preferred. Salary Rs. 20-25. Apply with copies of certificates to, box No. 82, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—From first May, a North-side FLAT on Ground-floor of "Jaimz House," No. 1, at Middle Colaba. Apply CASSAMALY J. PEERBHOY, Firdoos Mahal, Mahableshwar.

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE, Co., 33, Churchgate Street Branch, Colaba Causeway

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DENN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Bases a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A BOAT LANDAU, in excellent Condition with Rubber Tyres, almost new. Apply to M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders.

A GOOD RECORD is a good Entertainer : Have you heard the New "PONTIPA'S" at the "GRAMOPHONE HALL?" Price List on Application.—Agents, EMPIRE TRADING Co., 35, Meadow Street.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Hyculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required. Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

SEEDS : SEEDS !—Vegetable and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

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THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW FEATURES.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* :—

CRICKET
EIGHT ARTICLES, BY

P. F. Warner (of Middlesex ; Captain of England) ;
A. A. Lilley (England's greatest wicket-keeper) ;
A. O. Jones (Captain of Notts) ;
A. E. Knight (Leicestershire's chief stay ; an accomplished writer on Cricket).
G. L. Jessop (Captain of Gloucestershire ; has played many times for England) ;
J. T. Tyldesley (of Lancashire ; England's surest bat) ;
B. J. T. Bosanquet (of Middlesex) ;
A. C. MacLaren (Captain of Lancashire).

NOTE.

The articles are bright and attractive to the general reader, and written by men whose names are right to the front in Cricket matters. We have selected for treatment new, practical, and original subjects, and the matter is in every case personal and anecdotal. Mr. Warner led the team which regained our Cricket prestige in Australia ; he has played Cricket in many climes ; Mr. G. L. Jessop, the famous hitter, gives reminiscences of the new style and the old ; Mr. A. A. Lilley, as wicket-keeper, has new views on the present state of Cricket (he is this season to be the worthy recipient of a National testimonial) ; Mr. J. T. Tyldesley, a keen observer and player, writes of games won and lost through forcing the game.

PROGRAMME.

P. F. Warner,
The Greatest Game I ever Played in.
A. A. Lilley,
How to Brighten Cricket.
A. O. Jones,
The Virtue of Hitting Hard and Hitting Often.
J. T. Tyldesley,
The Art and Advantage of Forcing the Game.
A. C. MacLaren,
How Good Fielding Helps the Bowler.
B. J. T. Bosanquet,
The Value of Unorthodox Cricket.
A. E. Knight,
The Bowler and the "Sporting" Wicket.
G. L. Jessop,
Hitters of To-day and Yesterday.

HUMOUR
New Series of Eight . . . . .
REALLY LAUGHABLE SKETCHES
BY
F. P. Dunne,
("Mr. Dooley.")
Athol Forbes,
(Author of "Odd Fish," &c.)
A. St. John Adcock,
(Author of "Humours of London Life," &c.)
J. J. Bell,
(Author of "Wee MacGreegor," &c.)
G. B. Burgin,
(Author of "Tuxter's Little Maid," &c.)
S. Baring-Gould,
(Author of "John Herring," &c.)
Edwin Pugh,
(Author of "The Purple Head.")

NOTE.

We have secured a new contributor in the person of "Mr. Dooley," whose work in the leading magazines has drawn so much comment. The other writers are well-known for their power of realizing really humorous situations and characters.

PROGRAMME.

1. "Mr. Dooley on Glory," F. P. DUNNE.
2. "The Humours of Marrying," ATHOL FORBES.
3. "The Mediator," J. J. BELL.
4. "The Man from Queen Street," G. B. BURGIN.
5. "The Silent One," EDWIN PUGH.
6. "Spoilt Men and Women," A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.
7. "Cabman 7015," J. M. JACOBS.
8. "Lost on the Sands : a Summer Boisode," S. BARING-GOULD.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Venetia, 2,332 tons, Captain J McMowan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Xanthia, 3,352 tons Captain R Phillips, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyds S N Co's steamer Imperator, 2,319 tons Captain F Moses, will sail to-day for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Hild, 719 tons Captain J Salvesen, will sail to-day for Bangkok with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of London, 5,692 tons Captain J Black will sail to-day for Liverpool, Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lings, 936 tons Captain R J Reckford sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain B H Bullem, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Muttra, 2,665 tons, Captain J R O'Sullivan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE Shah Line steamer Shah Najaf 2,852 tons Captain A Y Eden arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Jeddah with 846 pilgrims.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Culna, 3,963 tons Captain S Maclachlan arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp via Karachi with a general cargo and 750 tons explosives and the following passengers:—Mr Booth, Mr Thompson, Mr and Mrs Glasgow, Captain Rothwell and Mr Logan.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook ....Lt A E Harold .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Redbreast.....Comdr W Rose.....R Navy
H M S Lapwing .....Comdr Barker.....S Navy
R I M S Margarita .....Capt W L Kelly.....Madras Pearl Fishery
R I M S Elphinstone ....Lt G H Fiunis .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—April 15.

Asia	2339 Shanklin		W & A G & Co
Culos	3263 Maclachlan	M Mackenzie & Co	
Gerd	[illegible]	J F Campbell & Co	
Hanaifa	1341 Bunker	M M & Co	
Hatumet	2561 Peters	Greaves Cotton & Co	
Hela	34 2 Hirst	M M & Co	
Kois	510 Foxon	M M & Co	
Nantes	2905 O'Sullivan	M M & Co	
Narbudda	1960 Williams	M M & Co	
Newbridge	2397 Notman		
Nurani	2297 Bullem	T Morrison & Co	
Oriental	2805 Lewellen	25-3 P & O Co	
Obra	35.0 C nmack, Calcutta	24-4 M M & Co	
Peninsular	2919 Palmer	Aden	20-4 P & O C.
Queen Eleanor	2270 Legge		20-4 K N & Co
Shanichan	2805 Davison	Shah S N Co	
Shahnoor	2783 Evans	Shah S N Co	
Shirley	2198 Burns	W & A G & Co	
Stolzenfels	3 71 Schmidt	Glade & Co	
Venetia	2332 McMowan		

VESSELS IN DOCK—April 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Colombo Maru	2920	Homma	Kobe	20-4	N Y Kaisha
B	Queensborough	1891	Turner	Hull	17-4	F M & Co
C & R	Shah Allum	1917	Revill	Koh	16-4	Shah S N Co
D & E	Registan	1775	Scott	Dunkirk	20-4	M M & Co
F	Jumna	2087	Cunningham	Genoa	17-4	M M & Co
H	Pundua	2451	F all	Antwerp	16-4	W & A G & Co
K	Devanha	4785	Hide	Shanghai	17-4	P & O Co
M	Reichstag	1339	Thie	Durban	20-4	A Strando
N	Wistow Hall	2138	Maria	Koh	17-4	K Nixon & Co
O	Naderi	1168	Gray	Aden	20-4	B and P S N Co
P	Gaspal	2217	Young	Genoa	20-4	K N & Co
Q	Anchenerag	2542	Read	Philadelphia	10-4	R A Willis

H W P D

Indravati	873	Fakeera	Mangl're	15 4	Bo S N Co
Pomani	359	Esmail	Bingar	16-4	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Massilia	3250	Thomson	Lpool	16-4 W & A G & Co
3	Ischia	2784	Dodero	Shanghai	17-4 F R S N Co
3	R Rubattino	2081	Cuccni	Genoa	15-4 F Rubattino S N Co
4	Ischia	2784	Dodero	Shanghai	17-4 F R S N Co
6	Harperley	2566	Fletcher	Antwerp	20-4 W & A G & Co
7	Imperator	2370	Moses	Trieste	16-4 A Lloyds S N Co
9	City of London	5569	Black	Lpool	16-4 K N & Co
10&11	Hohenfels	3437	Probst	Hamburg	23-4 Glade & Co
12	Egypt	4171	London	London	27-4 P & O Co
15	Alston	2563	Wyatt	Dunkirk	24-4 W & G & Co
16	Xema	446	Mahomed	Jeddah	18-4 Shah S N Co

M W D D

Islami	1604	Newby	R Sea Ports	17-4 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Shah Najaf s	Eden	Jeddah, Mar 29
15	Culna s	Maclachlan	Antwerp, Feb 26
	Nurani s	Bullem	Calcutta, Mar 15
	Venetia s	McMowan	Calcutta, Apr 3
	Muttra s	O'Sullivan	Calcutta, Apr 2

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	R Rubattino	Cucchi	Genoa, &c
	Lingra s	Rickford	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday:—

Steamer Hild, Salvesen, for Bangkok, &c.
" City of London, Black, for Liverpool, &c,
" Imperator, Moses, for Trieste, &c.
" Santhia, Phillips, for Calcutta.

The steamer Naderi, for Jeddah, began, to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	From
2	Clan Lindsay	Liverpool
10	Clan Mashlon	Coast
11	Lawada	Rangoon
13	Umlazi	Natal

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

12	Vindobona	Antwerp
13	Gisela	Trieste
16	Dilwara	London
18	Cawell	Lond n
22	Clan Gordon	Liverpool
	Dresdenfels	Antwerp
25	Pongola	Calcutta
27	Molkefels	Bremen
28	Ceylon Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—35 bales wool, D Nagji and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 33 bales aloe fibre Vatchaghandy and sons, 3,000 cwt cottonseed, M Vulubhdas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of London s—500 cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 300 cwt rapeseed, R Jewandas. 1,000 cwt teelseed, 3,000 cwt grounts 2,000 cwt linseed and 3,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ALICANTE,

Massilia s—30 bales cottonfly, Worman and Co.

FOR CHRISTIANIA.

Queenborough s—5 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR HULL.

Queenborough s—100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.
Harperly s—66,000 cwt cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co
Registan s—3,150 cwt myrabollams, and 4,000 cwt cottonseed, A Khimji, 1,700 cwt castorseed, and 1,000 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabollams and 4,000 cwt cottonseed, W Becher, 2,000 cwt cottonseed Vilkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Harperly s—115 bales hemp, P Bhimji, 1,000 cwt gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.
Culna s—3,137 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Registan s—550 bales cotton, Friedr Saone and Co; 221 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.
Alston s—2,001 cwt linseed, S C Italiana 55 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 104 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 20 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 4,000 cwt poppyseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Jumna s—2,000 cwt linseed, Dreyfus and Co; 300 bales cotton The Bombay Co.
Caspian s—770 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Imperator s—55 bales cotton W Wolf and sons.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ischia s—100 bales twist The M B Kaisha, 100 twist David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.
Devanha s—9 cases butter, National Dairy Co; 39 cwt raisins C Bhanji, 50 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 10 bales piecegood E Ellias and Co; 125 cwt kismis D Natho and Co.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. "MASSALIA."

The Anchor Line S. S. "Massilia" will sail this evening with the following passengers:—Medical Inspection at the anchor Line Berth (No. 2) Victoria Docks at 6-15 p. m. sharp.

To Liverpool:—Miss Barnard, Mr Brett, Mrs Brett, Miss Cook, Mrs Fisher and infant, Mrs L Garabadian, Mrs, Grace and child, Miss Hodson, Mrs G Hunter, Major Knapton, Mrs Knapton, Miss Mill, Capt M A Orl, Mrs F F Rainow, Miss Rainow Mrs Read, Miss Read, Miss Read, Mrs A Robertson and infant, Mrs Robinson's maid, Mrs Tedman, Miss Tedman, and Mrs Tydeman and infant.

To London:—Lt-Col Channer, Miss. Channer, Mr F J Cook.

To London etc:—Mr F Cresswell, Mr Lucy, Mrs Lucy, Major A F P Paxton, Mr. C. A. Peterson, Mrs Paterson, Mr J Parkhill, Mrs Parkhill, Lt P V Robinson, Mrs Robinson, Mrs F E Rothehil, Capt G B Stokes, Capt W G Thomson, Miss Travor, Mr G E H Wilson.

Marseilles:—Mr C G Linsare, Mrs Linsare, Lt O W Seagrave.

For Hild:—Miss M F Lovell.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING,] [15TH APRIL, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Money is in fair demand. There are borrowers at 6½ per cent. until the end of June. The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is Rs. 18 lakhs down.

Exchange :—

The market opened steady to-day at 1s. 4 5/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 3/16d. on demand, the Credit rate being firm at 1s. 4 13/32d. 3 months' sight. There is only a small enquiry for T. T. but 1s 4 5/32d. does not go beyond the 24th instant. Bills have been offered for the mail at 1s. 4½d. 3 months' sight and refused, there being no buyers earlier than the mail of 27th instant. Far Eastern rates are steadier. We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 5/32d. to ¼	
Demand Draft	1s. 4 7/32d.	
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 ¼d.	
Do. 6 mont s' sight ...	1s 4 3/16d.	
Do. 3 months' sight—France	173½	
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	140¼	
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	152	
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	148¼	
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	211	

Government Paper :—

This market opened at 97 7/16 for cash and 97⅛ for the Settlement. When it became known that the Bank of Bombay balance was 18 lakhs down rates became easier and there were sellers at the opening quotations. Later on the market became steadier on receipt of stronger advices from Calcutta and there are buyers at the close as under :—

Cash	97	7	0
1st Settlement	97	10	0

Bullion :—

The London silver Market closed firmer on Saturday, ready bars being quoted up ¼ at 30 7/16 and forward up 3/16 at 30½. Spot silver in New York is up ¼ at 65½. The local market has been steady at 77⅛ for cash and first settlement while the second settlement is steady at 77¼ ex duty. Bar gold is steady. We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	77	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	77	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	77	2	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

We give below a table showing the visible supply and into-sight figures received this week compared with those of the past two years.

Visible supply	1907	18th April	Rs.	4,380,000 bales
" "	1906	12th "	"	3,440,000 "
" "	1905	11th "	"	3,550,000 "
Into sight	1907	13th "	"	12,300,000 "
" "	1906	12th "	"	9,800,000 "
" "	1905	11th "	"	11,110,000 "

The local market is steady and prices are slowly hardening. Fine Broach for this month's delivery is quoted Rs. 3 higher, and the demand continues strong with few sellers. Bengals for this and next month are also inquired for, and prices have advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. In other descriptions there is not much doing.

At Colaba there was a good demand for ready high grade Oomras and Broach. Muttias being cheap were also commanding more attention, but the lower grades of Oomras continue neglected. Mills are rather better buyers, and for stapled descriptions there was a fair enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	262	April.
Fine "	257	May.
Fine " Nagpur Kampti	220	do.
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon	202/3	do.
Fine " Khangaum Akola ...	195	do.
Fine " Amraoti	195	do.
F. G. " Khandeish	172/3	do.
Fine " Khandeish	181	do.
Fine " Bengals	168	do.
Sundries	232	do.
Good Westerns	240/41	do.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar		do.

NEW CROP 1908.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	244½	Mar 08
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	"	173½	Jan 08
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	"	186½	do.
" " Khangaum Akola	"	209	do.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5 61	5 61	5 77	5 74	5 70
+ 01	+ 01	+ 01	+ 01	+ 01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
5 66	5 61	5 61	5 61	

+ 01

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet but steady with a moderate business doing at previously quoted rates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED—

The market is easier, with a moderate business passing at and about the following quotations.

Ready	...	Rs.	7 4 0	to	7 5 0
May	...	"	7 11 0	to	7 12 0

RAPESEED—

The market continues steady as under :—

Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	7	10	0	B.T. Ready
Brown Delhi ...	"	7	11	0	" "
" " Apl-May	"	8	2	0	R.T. "
Yellow Guzerat ...	"	8	13	0	R.T. "

Gingellyseed :—

Bold White 85 per cent	...	Rs.	54	8	0 Nom.
Yellow Hingunghat	...	"	55	0	0
Black Kutni	...	"	45	0	0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

CASTORSEED :—

...	Rs.	35	8	0	

Tone—Quiet.

COTTONSEED :—

...	"	18	0	0	

Tone—Quiet.

GROUNDNUTS :—

...	Rs.	41	8	0	

Tone—Quiet but steady.

WHEAT :—

White Delhi.	"	4	7	0	

Tone—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS—		
Bombay	1,337½	
India	52	
MILLS—		
David	330	
Kobinoor	630	X. D.
Manockji Petit	2,930	
PRESSES—		
Brenl's Cawnpore	210	
MISCELLANEOUS—		
Bombay Flour Mill	870	
Colaba Land and Mill	915	
Marcks and Co.	145	
Telephone Co.	39½	
Treacher and Co.... ...	590	
RAILWAYS—		
Ahmedabad-Prantej	550	
Amritsar-Patti	108	
Tapti Valley	470	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 6th April, 1907, as compared with the statement of 13th April 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	Apr. 6. Rs.	Apr 13. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	94,00,000	94,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	43,61,259	45,96,159
Public Deposits at Branches ...	83,18,806	94,59,851
Other Deposits ...	7,68,80,552	7,10,92,994
Post Bills ...	16,921	16,921
Sundries ...	21,34,076	22,68,882
	11,11,01,924	10,68,04,911

ASSETS.	Rs.	
Government Securities ...	1,43,04,389	1,42,82,890
Other authorised Securities ...	30,60,361	30,47,132
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,97,06,456	2,58,77,038
Loans do. do. do. ...	2,45,08,807	2,11,03,762
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,07,35,493	2,11,81,452
Dead Stock ...	3,20,731	3,20,871
Stamps ...	4,738	4,680
Bullion	9,53,819	9,38,864
Balances with other Banks ...	6,86,318	5,35,992
Sundries	2,04,413	2,01,256
Cash	2,65,34,904	2,47,32,863
	11,11,01,924	10,68,04,911

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KHAMBATTA—April 13, at his residence at Byculla, 43, De Lisle Road, Nasarwanji Jehangir Khambatta, of Messrs. F. Nasarwanji and Co., Coal Merchants. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and children.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SKEEN—April 10, at Sialkote, the wife of Capt. Skeen, 66th Punjabis, of a son.

DEATH.

LEDLIE—April 10, at 7, Cucherry Road, Ellen Maria, for more than 50 years the dearly loved wife of Henry Thomas Ledlie and for 49 years a resident of Allahabad, aged 82 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m.; Sun sets, 6h. 56m.; High water, 1-10m. 1-54a., Low water, 7-5m., 7-30a.
Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, meeting, Forbes Street.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of a Port Trustee, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Westminster Abbey Glee and Concert Party, Town Hall.

FATALITIES IN BOMBAY.—Sutma Sheva a labour cart driver accidently walked into a bed of wet lime yesterday and sank up to his chest. He was taken out severly burnt and removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died in the evening—a Hindu girl named Dagdobai (11), while, washing clothes at a quarry hole at Sewri, slipped and was drowned into the quarry hole. The Police subsequently recovered the body.

MISS B. A. ENGINEER'S LECTURE.—The tenth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at (S. T.) 6-30 p.m., to-day by Miss Bhikhaiji Ardeshir Engineer, M. A. The topic selected for the evening is "Hypnotism." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

PUBLIC LECTURES AT BANDORA.—Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal, M.A., Solicitor, will deliver a lecture on Sunday the 21st April, 1907 at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.) at the new Municipal School Hall at Bandora. The lecture is open to the public and all English speaking gentlemen and ladies, and their friends and neighbours are cordially invited. Mr D. Gostling C. E. has kindly consented to preside. Subject—"The search after happiness."

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeil and Officers of 1st Battalion the Gl I. P. Railway Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. M Mallendane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

March ...	Ma Lill Topsey ...	Myddleton
Clarinet Solo ...	Hungarian Dance ...	Brahsm
Selection ...	San Toy ...	S Jones
Characteristic		
Piece ...	The Mill in the Black Forest ...	Ellenberg
Selection ...	The Geisha ...	S Jones
Valse ...	Nuages Roses ...	Buger

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra steamer "Ischia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m., to-morrow the 17th instant,—and the same steamer Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per extra steamer "Colombo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., on the 20th instant. Parcel mail for Japan close at 9-30 a.m., on the same day.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delago Bay via Aden per steamer "Sydney" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., on Thursday the 18th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes steamer "Sydney" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a.m., on 18th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden, Berbera, will also be despatched by this steamer.

LATE REV. ISAAC ROW.

LAST evening at the Bowen Memorial Church, Apollo Bunder, was held a Memorial service to the late Rev. Isaac F. Row, who for more than a quarter of a century was an eminent missionary and travelling evangelist of the Anglo-Indian Evangelization Society, and who recently and suddenly died at the home of Rev. J.B. Thornton, in Poona. The Rev. Mr. Row was known throughout India, and his death came as a great shock. For some years he was an active pastor in the Bombay Methodist Church, and had ever been in active touch with the religious work of this City. His funeral service was held last Thursday in Poona.

Rev. A. E. Ayers, Presiding Elder of the Bombay District, presided at the service last evening and a number of ministers and friends of the deceased referred to his splendid life and service.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Fourteenth Annual Repor, of the Board of Directors to the Shareholders :—

"The Directors submit to the Shareholders of the Bank the general balance sheet and statement of Profit and Loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1906. The net profits for the year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and including £19,437, 7s. 11d. brought forward from last account, amount to £90,801, 4s. 4d. From this sum £14,062, 10s. 0d. has been distributed in payment of an interim dividend of 2½ per cent., free of Income Tax on the "A" and "B" shares for the half-year ending 30th June, 1906. The directors have added £35,000 to reserve fund (raising it to £170,000), and £2,000 to the officers' pension fund. They now recommend a further dividend on the "A" and "B" shares of 3½ per cent., free of Income Tax. for the second half of the year (making 6 per cent. for the year), leaving a balance of £20,051 4s. 4d. to be carried forward. As announced at the last meeting, the business of the Bank of Calcutta, Ltd., has been acquired as from 31st March, 1906, and in accordance with the arrangement entered into, Mr David Yule, its chairman, has joined the Board of this Bank. It is with much regret that the directors have to record the death of their esteemed colleague, Mr. R. W. Chamney.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES.
COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, April 16.
225 COMPETITION.

The D. R. F. Competition will be held at the Saluting Battery Appollo Bunder on 27th instant at 5 p.m.
Entries to be in office by morning of the 19th instant.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP
COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, April 16

11. The following Non-Commissioned Officers obtained prizes as under in the Competition for Viceroy's Cup.

Cr Serat I of Musky J H Downing ...	Rs 8
Sergt G Page ...	Rs 8
Lce Sergt H Williams ...	Rs 8
Sergt F T Gidney ...	Rs 5

12 Arms—All Arms and accutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters by Saturday the 20th Instant, for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

13. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and Posted to companies as follows :—

No 6065 Vol W Hughes and No 6066 Vol W Edwards to "A" Coy.
No 6064 Vol Q Picken, to "C" Coy.
No 6068 Vol V O Bose and No 6069 Vol M Boesinger to "E" Coy.
No 6067 Vol J E Wellis, to "F" Company.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE AMRITSAR—PATTI RAILWAY.

THE Third ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Amritsar-Patti Railway Company, Limited, was held yesterday, in the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Mr. F. A. Reddie, presiding.

The following report of the Directors was presented:

"Your Directors beg to submit their Report and audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December 1906,

The line was opened on the 21st of September 1906 for goods and passengers as far as Tarn-Taran and it was opened throughout to Patti on the 30th December 1906. The Traffic returns so far have been good and the prospects of the lines are distinctly promising. Extension of the Line :—Your Directors have been in negotiation with the Railway Board for the concession to raise the funds for the construction of the extension of the line to Kasur on the Raewind-Bhatinda line since April last. In reply to their first application the Railway Board informed them that they were unable to entertain the proposal as the extension was to be undertaken by the Government of India. Your Directors replied strongly urging the claims of your Company in this matter and were subsequently asked by the Railway Board to submit their revised proposals. This they did in January but have not so far received any reply. They trust, however, a favourable reply will be received shortly as it would greatly improve the prospects of the Company if the line was extended to Kasur. Capital:—The two lakhs of capital which had remained unallotted were offered at par by your Directors to the shareholders in July last and were all taken up. Under the Articles of Association one of the Directors, Mr. Lalbhai Dalpotbhai retires, but offers himself for re-election. Mr. T. W. Birkett has joined the Board temporarily during Mr. F. A. Reddie's absence from Bombay. You will have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration."

In moving the adoption of the report the chairman said :—" You will have seen from the Directors' Report that this line is now open for traffic throughout its entire length though the two sections were opened three months later than I had hoped when addressing you last year. In the Prospectus issued in April 1905, attention was called to the certainty of a large passenger traffic and it was stated that some 3,00,000 persons alone visited Tarn-Taran in 1904. From the returns published by the North Western Railway it appears that about 60,000 passengers used the first section of this line during the first three months and the number increased to about 1,50,000 for the succeeding three months when the second section was opened viz: January to March 1907, showing that during the first six months over 2,00,000 passengers have been carried. As regards goods traffic, most of this comes forward during April, May and June, and so I am unable to give you any definite particulars, but Mr. Procter, who recently visited the line along with the Hon. Mr. Finney, Manager of the North Western Railway, the Hon. Sir David Masson, another of your Directors, Maj. Craster, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Bean, Deputy Traffic Manager, and Mr. Boalth, District Traffic Superintendent, reported very favourably of the prospects and reported the whole country between Amritsar and Patti to be thickly populated and very fertile. At Patti, the present terminus of the line, there was steady a very fa[illegible] and the same conditions [illegible] along When better roads leadin[illegible] made and these are being [illegible] would be a considerable increase [illegible] The Station buildings a[illegible] have a pleasing appearance [illegible] the Station staff and gang me[illegible] comfortable. Extension of [illegible] not in a position to tell you [illegible] appears in the Report, but it is to be sincerely hoped Government will favourably consider the claims of this Company to make the extension. The warmest thanks of the Company are due to the Hon. Sir David Masson who has interested himself so actively on your behalf and also to the Hon. Mr Finney who has, at all times, been willing to furnish the fullest information and to consider any proposals put before him for the benefit of the line."

The report was adopted and resolutions in terms thereof were carried.

THE SASSOON S. AND W. COMPANY.

The Thirty-fourth ordinary General Meeting of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon in the Registered Office of the Company, Forbes Street, Fort, Mr. S. M. Moses in the chair.

The following Directors' report was presented :—

"The Directors have pleasure in placing before the shareholders, the annual report, audited balance-sheet, and abstract of profit and loss, for the year ending 31st December 1906. The accounts show a profit of Rs. 6,01,512-9-5, including the balance of Rs. 21,696-10-9 brought forward from the last year. This result, the Directors trust, will be considered satisfactory, and they congratulate the [illegible] on same. The Directors propose to [illegible] re sum of Rs. 6,01,513-9-5 [illegible] Dividend of Rs. 50 per share of [illegible] Rs. 25 per share, on B shar[illegible] 1,12,500; to pay a bonus to the shareho[illegible] per share of Rs. 1,000 each, and Rs. 25 per share, on 45 shares, free of income tax Rs. 1,12,500; to be written off for depreciation in value of buildings on Free land property Rs. 50,000; to be carried to building depreciation fund account Rs. 50,000; to be carried to machinery depr. ciation fund account Rs. 1,00,000; to be carried to reserve fund account Rs. 1,00,000; to be written off for repairs, and improvement of bunglow, and sepoys' chawls Rs. 1,000; to be written off for depreciation in value of fire appliances Rs. 1,000; to pay bonus to the office and mill establishments Rs. 9,000; to be carried forward Rs. 65,513; total Rs. 6,01,513.

The machinery mentioned in the last report has not as yet arrived, except a folding machine, and the directors will place the order to replace the balance of the old machinery, after the arrival of what is already ordered out. They ordered out, and received during the year, one twin feed water filters for Boilers. The mill buildings, machinery, and contents of the buildings, are insured against fire for Rs. 29,00,000 and cloth in the market for Rs. 20,000. Mr. S. M. Moses proceeded to England for a change, and the directors appointed Mr. D. Gubbay as a director, to act for him; this appointment they request you to confirm. Mr. H. Solomon resigned the seat on the Board on his departure for England, and the directors appointed Mr. T. Powell to fill the vacancy, who they also request you to confirm. The Members of the Board, who retire by rotation, are Messrs. S. M. Moses and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna; they are, however, eligible for re-election, in conformity with the Articles of Association. The meeting will have to elect two Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

The above report was adopted and resolutions in terms thereof were carried.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report and accounts for the year ending 28th February, to be submitted to the shareholders at the tenth annual general meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 30th of April is as follows :—

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report for the year ending 28th February 1907 together with the revenue accounts and balance sheet for the period, which show that the Company continue, to make very satisfactory progress. During the year 2,786 life proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting to Rs. 46,16,500. Of this number 2,305 have resulted in policies and the remainder have either been declined or accepted on terms which have not been acceded to by the proposers or are awaiting completion. The new assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 35,81,000, and the premium in respect thereof amounted to Rs. 1,81,491-13-0. of which Rs. 2,500 was by single payment. This result compares most favourably with that of the tenth year's working of other Life Offices. The total number of Policies in force on the books of the Company is 6,065 assuring in the aggregate Rs. 1,28,90,157, and of this amount Rs. 4,59,999 are re-insured. Claims, arising from the death of 48 persons for the aggregate amount of Rs. 83,350 and 6 Matured Endowment Policies for Rs. 17,361, were paid during the year. Of the former amount Rs. 2,500 were re-assured. Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of the risks as is evidenced by the fact that so few claims have occurred during a time, when owing to pestilence of the utmost severity, an exceptionally high mortality has been experienced in the country. The economy in management which distinguished the former report has been well maintained and the aggregate expenditure only amounted to Rs 1,52,978-14-2. If this aggregate be set against the premium income, the ratio comes out as 23·9 for the tenth year—a result which considering the large amount of new business is believed to be not only far below the average, but the lowest recorded by any Company of the same age. The Life Assurance Fund which at the beginning of the year was Rs. 12,00,543-1-4 has been increased by Rs. 401,777-2-1 and now amounts to Rs. 16,02,320-3-5.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE BRANCH.

Bonds aggregating Rs. 5,36,350 have been issued and the premiums in respect thereof amount to Rs. 5,587-8. The business is of a satisfactory character, and shows signs of increasing in amount. Claims amounting to Rs. 479-8-0 were paid during the year.

The director retiring by rotation is Mr. Chutildas Lallcobhoy who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

The Auditors, Messrs. Cornforth and Mistry, also retire and offer themselves for re-election.

The Directors recommend a dividend of 12½ per cent per annum which, with the bonus of ½ per cent. will make a total distribution to shareholders of 13 per cent for the last year.

The second valuation of the Company's Assets and Liabilities for the Quinquennium ending 20th February last is being made by the Consulting Actuary and you will be advised of his report in due course.

The board of Directors desire the co-operation of the shareholders and policyholders in pointing out to their friends the benefits of Life Assurance and the very favourable terms on which assurances may be obtained in this Company.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE RECENT JUSTICES' ELECTION.

Special High Court Bench.

A SPECIAL High Court Bench, consisting

NOTE

The Name

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COMPANY, LD. ...

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The only address for "Dhariwal Pure Wool Materials" !

Before you order your clothes for the coming season you should send for our Samples no matter whether you are going Home or to the Hills or are compelled to stay down in the heat there is nothing better than Pure Wool as a covering, and no other material passes off excessive perspiration in such a comfortable manner. Send for Samples to the Manager, Dept. 4.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS,

AND

SPORTING PICTURES

SUITABLE FOR

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PERFECTION OF ENGINEERING SKILL.

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WOLSELEY MOTOR CARS.

SAFE AND RELIABLE.

FREE TRIAL RUNS.

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"RATIN"

THE REMEDY AGAINST RATS AND MICE.

1. Ready for use. No preparing, No Mixing hence
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3. No inconvenience of any kind
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5. Highly recommended. The experiments referred to in the "Journal of the Board of Agriculture" were made with "Ratin."
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	Rs. a.
In tins for Rats	2 8
In bottles for Mice...	2 4

THE RATIN LABORATORY,

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ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS

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NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON.

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WATCH & COMPASS COMBINED.

A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE WATCH AND ACCURATE COMPASS.

Invaluable to Military, Forest and P. W. Officers, Shikaris, &c.

To introduce this useful innovation we propose to offer the first consignment at the exceptionally low price of Rs. 27 each. After these are exhausted the price will be Rs. 35.

Description:

Nickel Crystal face keyless lever, compensated balance, bold dial, sunk second circle. Carefully adjusted and timed.

The Compass at the back of Watch in set flush with case and is protected by a strong glass 1 inch in diameter. This enables movements of needle to be observed without opening Watch.

GENERAL CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

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The Premier Jewellers of Western India,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE CHOICE OF A PIANO.

The chief points to bear in mind when choosing a Piano are, firstly, to select an instrument which in every way meets your musical requirements and, secondly, to make sure the piano you select will continue to give you every satisfaction. In other words, nothing but a good Piano can be of any use to you.

S. ROSE & Co., can give you a selection of the BEST PIANOS imported into India on special terms for Cash, for Hire, or on the Easy payment system.

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GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3082. Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1907.

FALLACIES ABOUT INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION.

THE contribution which we publish to-day on the subject of Indian University Education is a scathing criticism from the pen of a Hindu Graduate who has chafed under the examination system and come, let us hope, to an honest conviction that there is something rotten in the State of Denmark. It is because we assume that the article in question is no mere academic essay, but a serious expression of opinion, that we feel constrained to take up the cudgels for the existing system and rebut, as far as we may, the pessimistic conclusions of the irate B. A. Though we may lament with the writer that no very extensive education in religion and morality is supplied in the average Indian school and college, particularly in those managed by Government, it must be clear to all that in the very nature of the case the difficulties in the way of direct religious teaching are almost insurmountable. To any one who has studied the tables annexed to the annual report of the Director of Public Instruction of this Presidency, the multitude of castes and communities therein recorded as attending the larger schools and colleges will afford convincing evidence of the impossibility of the task. If educationists on England have abandoned in despair the project of imparting in the same school religious instruction to the various Christian denominations represented there, the most audacious innovator might well quail before the task of teaching the Bible, the Talmud, the Koran, the Shastras and the Zend-Avesta in the same school and at the same time with the aid of the not always sufficient or efficient staffs that the educational institutions possess. Were the pupils all of one creed or one caste, the thing might be possible; were the schools manned and attended, as once they were, by Brahmans alone, then, through the only effective medium, that of religious sanction, it might be feasible to give adequate instruction to the growing generation, in their duty to God and man. As things are, with the exception of the case of schools for special communities, the bulk of the religious instruction must be a matter of arrangement for parents or guardians. Next, we are told the present system of education ignores everything that the world values as useful, with the result that its human products will be mostly helpless if thrown upon their own resources. We should have supposed that the world is not so moonstruck as to place in the category of useless things the disciplined intellects, the cultivated brain-power, which a ten years' school course, and a four years' liberal university training, must in some measure produce, unless the material worked upon be absolutely barren. If, which we deny, the result be so nugatory as we are asked to believe, then of a surety the implication that the stock is barren is as fair as the implication that the grafter's methods are oblique. A good workman scores a certain triumph with bad tools, if only his material is sound. We may be excused for hinting at the poverty of the material as our critic himself seems to estimate it most poorly, saying, as he does, that the ideal of *mens sana in corpore sano* is too great to be attained. It has constantly been attained in England even when the educational system was at its lowest ebb, and we could quote many instances of its attainment in this country since the day that organised games were introduced into Indian schools and colleges. If then, the ideal can be realised at all under the present system, that system cannot be so radically bad and an improvement in material would clearly involve the more frequent attainment of the ideal.

But we are told that not only does the present educational system ignore useful things, it only confers a smattering of knowledge in the subjects it does undertake to teach. The pandit of old is held up to our veneration as having been at least master of one subject. Was the information he laboriously acquired so useful? Was it not rather a vast heap of undigested, unassimilated knowledge about ceremonies and legends, learnt by rote and handed down by rote? But whether this was so, or not, the pandit represented but one profession, that of learning, and as such, his reputation depended upon his acquisition of a multitude of facts, whereas the bulk of modern students who go to swell the ranks of business and professional men do not depend either for their reputation or their success in life upon the amount of lore they have accumulated, but upon the extent to which they have been trained to think, reason and judge. The comparison is, therefore, absolutely fallacious; members of the educational profession alone should be compared with the ancient pandit, and even in their case we should not be afraid of the test. We then flatly deny that the average professional man of to-day, whether in this country or any other, is inferior in intelligence or education to his remote predecessors. He can, if he chooses, become the possessor of a more liberal culture and, as a rule, he enjoys a wider outlook over life. The average man is profited rather than injured by a general acquaintance with many subjects gained during his career at college; specialisation in learning should be relegated to the professors and specialisation in his profession will come upon him soon enough. We are of course referring to the students of arts colleges such as proceed afterwards to law, business, education and the various branches of the Government service. Those who intend to become engineers or experts in any branch of technical science must, if time is valuable to them, start their specialisation earlier and enrol themselves at one of the colleges of science provided for the purpose.

The University examinstion system receives dire condemnation at the hands of our B. A. contributor. Too many subjects are said to be prescribed and superficial knowledge to be the result, together with an overplus of cram. No university course yet devised has pleased all men, but that current in Bombay is the result of fifty years' experience, is carefully calculated to suit the standard which ought to be maintained, and reduces to a desirable minimum the obligatory subjects. Cram will be found all the world over, but not all cram is valueless and the industrious do not need to cram. The lectures and general reading of ten months are not rendered of no effect because the student crams during the remaining period of the year for his examination, nor does he cram then because he is overburdened with subjects and books. The books he has to master are remarkably few and have been considerably reduced in recent years to avoid overloading the bursting brain. If the truth must be out, the real local reasons for cram are—first, that many of the students are too young to derive their full value from lectures or to understand how to work intelligently: an evil which will be largely obviated when the new age limit comes into force next year; second, the habit of idling is not confined to England, and is far more common here than is supposed; and third, the habit and power of memorising, so conspicuous a feature of India for many thousand years, is not yet extinct, and is very hard of dying. Here again the hyper-critical B. A. has landed beside the mark and blamed the tools instead of the material which they have to shape. He recommends the reading thoroughly and intelligently of "a couple of valuable books" instead of the present number. Is a brace of books then to suffice for four years' work? But the bump of destruction swells upon his head as he proceeds and we have an implict condemnation of examinations as a whole, followed by scathing remarks on the absence of low living and high thinking amongst present-day students, while the sermon ends with counsels of unblushing utilitarianism. If we read his conclusion aright, the existing university education is so egregiously inefficient that the youth of India is about to transfer its affections to technical and commercial education. Well and good; more votaries of both are urgently required, but what about those classes of persons who wish a liberal culture such as a University Arts Course alone can give? Unfortunately "B. A." tends to confuse instruction with education and seems not to have grasped what the real object of education is. We cannot do better than refer him on this score to the illuminating address delivered by the Vice-Chancellor at the last Convocation of Bombay University.

KING AND QUEEN IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. WHILE Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra are making pleasant calls at different points on the Mediterranean coast, and scaling old friendships and making new ones wherever they go, it is interesting to note that Their Majesties' visit to Port Mahon—which they left on Friday for Malta—was exactly two years to a day since the sovereigns of England were last upon the historic island of Minorca. Very, very few places outside London can boast of having seen King Edward and Queen Alexandra together on two occasions, and Minorca, which is no longer a British possession, may consider itself highly flattered by Their Majesties' kindly interest in what was once a notable adjunct of the Empire. The visit of Their Majesties to Port Mahon revives many memories that the politics of to-day have gone far to smother. Minorca was the Malta of the eighteenth century. It then represented to England all that Malta means to us now. To France it meant immensely more even than that, for it was the first claim which England made as a Mediterranean power. It was in the stormy days of 1708, when the British force, driven from Catalonia, captured Port Mahon—a place of first importance—with a trifling loss. Blenheim, Ramilies, and Oudenarde were yet fresh in men's memories, and perhaps that was one reason that Port Mahon surrendered so easily. For once, England seemed to be aware of the importance of her new acquisition, and she took care that none but first-rate men had the handling of Minorca. John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, Lord Ligonier, the Frenchman who then commanded the British Army, Lord Carpenter, the Earl of Hertford, and Lord Tyrawley were successively the Governors of the island. We had held it for just fifty years when a French army of fifteen thousand men descended on Minorca. A feeble attempt was made by the British to relieve the place. A fleet of ten vessels "badly found" was sent under Admiral Byng. An action was fought in which Byng was defeated. The unfortunate Admiral was deprived of his command, disgraced before the eyes of his countrymen, brought to England for trial, and shot. It is a piteous story. Few people, even at the time, thought he deserved death. The Prime Minister was the real criminal, or the authority which denied the Admiral a proper force wherewith to fight his country's battles. But a victim must be found. The people were deeply stirred, and in no mood for discrimination. Some one must hang for the loss of Port Mahon. So Byng was the scapegoat.

Forty years after Byng's death we regained Minorca; giving for it Cuba and the Philippines, which we had taken from Spain during the Seven Years' War. It was a lavish price, for those Indies, East and West, were mines of wealth. But Minorca was the key of the Mediterranean, and worth it all. The fortunes of England had ebbed low in 1781. We were at war with France, Spain and Holland, and with our revolted colonies, and everywhere we were losing ground. The Duc de Crillon, with sixteen thousand men, settled down to the siege of Port Mahon. Our garrison numbered but 2,800, and more than half the number were down with fever. The Duc offered the Governor, General Murray, £40,000 to surrender the fortress, hinting that that sum was only "an instalment." Murray's scorn was superb. "It ill becomes the honour of a ducal house that such an offer should be made," wrote he, "and it becomes not at all the honour of the ducal house of which I have the honour to be a cadet (Atholl) that I should be called on to consider it." Whereupon the blockade was continued with vigour. At last the soldiers were dying on guard. One hundred and sixty men were all that remained fit to serve with the colours. The surgeon reported that in four days time there would not be a man out of hospital. So the little band of heroes marched out through the long lines of their conquerors, and the Frenchmen cheered to the echo! The siege had lasted one hundred and seventy days—something to be proud of, although the loss was great. Once again England held the island, from 1798 until the Peace of Amiens, when in 1802 we finally handed Minorca over to Spain. Nelson had secured Malta for us by that time, a place as strong as Minorca, and possessing the advantage of giving less umbrage to neighbouring Powers than the holding of Port Mahon. From Minorca the fortress on the "Blue Mediterranean" which we have lost, King Edward and Queen Alexandra have gone to the fortress in the same waters which we have gained. Familiar as Their Majesties are with all those portions of the map coloured red, they must, when in the Mediterranean, marvel at the beauty and splendour of the Empire over which they reign.

INDIAN TOBACCO. SOME surprising figures have been issued with regard to the tobacco industry in India and they can be summed up into the statement that, basing the calculation on five years ago, the exportation has declined while the importation has increased. In 1901-2 the total quantity of manufactured tobacco exported was about one and a half million pounds, worth about £112,192 while in 1905-6 it was only one million one hundred thousand pounds, worth £62,213. Further it is noted that the exports to the United Kingdom have fallen from about 287,000 pounds (£32,353) to 135,000 pounds (£16,790). This seems to show that the popularity of Indian tobacco is waning at Home and that the man who has smoked the indigenous leaf for years is now, in his retirement, giving favour to other varieties. But the question arises how far is he to be blamed when the Anglo-Indian himself has transferred his favour to foreign brands to the extent of a rise from four million four hundred thousand pounds (£300,157) to five and a half million pounds (£440,587) in the same few years. Comparing the figures it at once appears that India exports only a third of the value in tobacco of that which is imported. This sounds as if the Indian tobacco trade were in a parlous state but a little investigation shows that while things are bad they are not as bad as they seem. Practically, the whole of the tobacco of India is made into cigars. From the pipe to the cigar is an easy transfer but from the cigarette to the cigar is more difficult and the enormous growth of cigarette-smoking at home is being reflected in the new generations of Anglo-Indians, so that while the importation of cigars in 1905-06 was worth only £23,276, in the same year the value of cigarettes imported was £299,846 of which £188,878 was paid to the United Kingdom. Again, while cigarette imports in 1901-2 totalled one and a half million pounds, in 1905-06 the amount was double while the value had increased from £140,000 to more than double. One curious thing to be noticed is that while the consumption of Borneo, Virginia, Sumatra and Manilla cigars is increasing at Home, the demand for Indian tobacco is increasing in the Straits Settlements probably much on the principle that to buy a good Havana cigar in Cuba is almost an impossibility. But the popularity of Indian tobacco is on the wane and there must be a reason for it. A suggestion has been made that there is not enough care taken in the manufacture and also in selection. This may be so, and in that case the remedy is simple; but a remedy to-day will find difficulty in wiping out the faults of yesterday. Few will deny that a good Havana is better than a good Indian, allowing for peculiarities in taste, but a good Havana is an expensive luxury while a good Indian cheroot is one of the cheapest luxuries of the country. There should not be insurmountable difficulties, therefore, in bringing Indian tobacco once more into popularity.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *Oceana* with the outward Mails of the 5th instant, left Aden at 8 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m. on Friday next.

THE N. Y. K. steamer *Tenshin Maru* arrived at Tuticorin yesterday.

CHAPTER XXX. of our Serial Story "The Crooked Way," by William le Queux, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co. s. s. *Sydney* left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday, at 11 a.m., and is expected here, to-morrow, at 8 a.m.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. *Koerber*, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 14th instant and is due here on the 21st instant at noon.

THE programme of the Poona Extra Meetings which commence on July 27th has been issued. The October programme will be issued later.

H. E. COUNCELLOR Arnaldo de Novaes Guedes Rebello, Governor General of Portuguese India, sailed yesterday for Europe with his staff, by the Italian steamer *R. Rubattino*.

THE goods traffic on the B B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 23rd March, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1906 of 210,1[illegible] maunds and Rs. 78,950 in the earnings.

AT the monthly Meeting of the Ceylon Agricultural Board, held on the 8th instant, Dr. Willis read a paper written by Mr. Charles Stouter, of the Audit Office, urging the cultivation of the road sides in the island, and showing that such cultivation would pay very well and yield, in timber and fruits, quite Rs. 30,000,000 in the end.

THE African horse sickness broke out in Aden about three months ago, but owing to the vigorous campaign conducted in combating it, and the segregation of diseased horses, in open localities distant from stables and houses, and the building of good and well ventilated stables, the mortality has been small. Not more than forty horses have died. It is not known how the disease got into Arabia; but it is said to have made its appearance first in the interior of Yemen, at Tekama.

THE new College for the Department of Agriculture in Burma will be situated in Mandalay and will have branches in various other parts of the Province. A site has been selected outside the town. The situation is a good one, a correspondent writes, "for there is ample ground for expansion in the event, as is anticipated, of tracts of country being taken up in the vicinity for Experimental Farms and enclosures for live-stock. A staff of experts has been appointed. It is probable that the work of construction will commence at an early date."

ONE of the many indications that the self-styled "leaders" of the people in India have no communion with the people's mind, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, lies in the fact that while the "leaders" are ever crying out for a wider extension of technical education the Government cannot get people to utilise existing opportunities of acquiring technical and industrial learning. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal laments that "on the whole unfortunately it must still be said that little progress has as yet been made in the development of technical and industrial education: the schools established by the District Boards have not received the support from the public which might have been expected."

THE *Times* says:—More than sixty members of the House of Commons have signed a memorial, which is to be presented forthwith, urging upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer the desirability of affording in his forthcoming Budget "a substantial measure of relief to tea producers and consumers." It is submitted that the present taxation of tea is inequitable and unduly burdens an article which forms so large a proportion of the daily food supply of the country; and the fact is emphasised that tea represents about one-eighteenth of the total exports of all produce (excluding specie) from India and nearly two-thirds of those from Ceylon, and is the sole source of livelihood to a labouring population of 2,000,000 of the poorest of the natives of India and Ceylon.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE NEW LAND POLICY.

Wireless Telegraphy and the South Pole.

STRANDED AUSTRALIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

[*MELBOURNE, APRIL 1.

A further statement made by the Minister of Lands, Mr. Mackey, with regard to the new land policy of the Government, which has been hotly criticised by the country members, and which is to be considered at a meeting of the country party next week. Mr. Mackey referred in the first place to some criticisms by Mr. Livingston. It was not a fact, he said, that grazing area leases had a currency of twenty years, and could be renewed under similar provisions at the end of that term. In 1920 what was left of these grazing area leases would fall in, but as the lessee and every member of his family could in turn make a selection out of them, it was probable that very little would revert to the Crown. However, there was no right of renewal. It was also incorrect to say that three months ago a circular was sent out, stating that these leases would be charged for at advanced rates, but in July last year Mr. Murray issued an order that when selections were being made out of grazing area leases the lessee was to be charged the true value of the land be selected, instead of the rate of 10 per acre for third class land. Mr. Livingston had also stated that some of the principal officers of the Lands department had questioned the legality of this arrangement. The principal officers of the department disclaimed having expressed any such opinion, and there were two opinions from the Crown Solicitor and one from Mr. Waigall, K. C., that it was legal to raise the value of selections made out of grazing area leases. As a matter of fact, the Government had decided not to exercise this power with regard to present lessees. This new departure was made by Mr. Murray, and it was on his (Mr. Mackey's) recommendation that the Cabinet had made the modifications announced, which exempted present lessees. The Cabinet declined to modify as much as he suggested, members holding that persons trafficking in these grazing area leases should not be encouraged. Ministers had every desire to encourage bona fide selectors, but the vast majority of the lessees of grazing areas were not bona fide selectors. Under these leases there were no residence conditions, and many of the leases were held by Melbourne residents who were large land owners. These absentees had the right to select up to 640 acres themselves, and every member of their family over eighteen years of age could in turn do the same. The Cabinet thought that restrictions should be placed on trafficking in the land by such people. It was singular that when the act of 1903 was being passed Mr. Livingston advocated an increase in the land values.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

It is an open secret that a considerable section of the members of the new Federal Parliament, and some of his own colleagues, are pressing the Postmaster-General, Mr. Chapman, to adopt an accommodating attitude towards wireless telegraphy. These members would have Marconi stations erected at various centres without delay, and leave the question of the future Commonwealth system in abeyance. Without yielding to this pressure, Mr. Chapman yesterday decided to hold a conference on wireless telegraph in Australia between representatives of the Admiralty, the Defence department and the Post Office, which will hasten the day on which he can call for tenders for a plant to be adopted by the Government.

When announcing his desire to hold the conference, Mr. Chapman said:—"We are asking representatives of the Admiralty and of the Defence department to meet us because this wireless telegraphy question was a matter of a great consequence to the defence of Australia. I feel that we must have the very best system, and we must obtain that system by public competition. We don't want to be tied down to any private company if we can help it. We have to remember how remarkable have been the most recent developments of wireless telegraphy. This being the case, one could not justify the course suggested by some, viz., that we should take over any particular station. We want to link up many places by wireless telegraphy, but when we start we want to continue, especially as any system we install must enable us to communicate with ships. No one regrets more than I do that I could not use the £10,000 which Parliament granted, but on looking into the whole situation I could not see my way to do it. I hope, however, to have everything ready so that some action can be taken by the end of the present financial year. The conference will aim at uniform action by the two Federal departments and the Admiralty. There will have to be one system—the best we can get—and that system must be installed in the best places."

THE SOUTH POLE.

When Captain Walker, of the Marconi Company, was being interviewed by a representative of "The Advertiser" he was asked whether it would be possible to maintain communication with any expedition which might leave New Zealand in search of the South Pole. "Certainly," he replied. "If a station were established at the south end of New Zealand and the ship were properly equipped, although she might be icebound away south for a year, it would be possible to keep up constant communication all day long. The members of the expedition would be isolated in a sense, but if necessary they could be kept as much up-to-date by wireless telegraphy as country people are by subscribing to "The Advertiser." As a matter of fact preliminary arrangements are already being made for wireless messages being sent daily between New Zealand and the headquarters of the South Polar expedition which will leave London in October next. The science had not yet reached a degree of perfection equal to such an achievement when the last expedition spent a season in the southern ice pack and the Discovery was locked between floes for about a year. Marconi's latest triumph is to annihilate space to the limit of about 3,000 miles and the distance between the southern anchorage and the Bluff would be easily overcome. Apart altogether from the advantage of being in daily communication with the explorers and learning news of their movements the Federal Meteorologist will probably take advantage of the opportunity of getting forecasts from the south and the Minister of Home Affairs (Senator Keating) is considering the matter. If Captain Walker succeeds in entering into an agreement with Sir Joseph Ward in London concerning the installation of wireless telegraphy in New Zealand he will endeavour to have a station fixed at the southernmost point of the South Island for the express purpose of sending messages to and receiving replies from vessels in the Polar regions.

REPATRIATION OF STRANDED AUSTRALIANS.

The Sydney Premier (Mr. Carruthers) has received a communication from the Commercial Agent for New South Wales in South Africa with reference to the proposal to repatriate Australians now in South Africa. Mr. Valder reports that great distress prevails in South Africa, and that Australians are already returning home in large numbers by every boat. During 1906 the excess of departures over arrivals from Australia numbered 5,800, and during the past two months there has been a big increase. The proposal to repatriate the Australians has been pronounced by the leading men in South Africa to be one of the best advertisements Australia has yet had, and the action of the Commonwealth and State Governments has been warmly commended. In reply to the enquiries cabled by Mr. Carruthers recently Mr. Valder has ascertained from the mayors of various towns in South Africa that there are about 50 men and 500 women and children applying to be repatriated the number desiring to return to New South Wales being about 300. The cost of repatriation of the whole of those applying to be sent to Australia would not exceed £7,000, and as the applicants undertake to repay their fares the actual expenditure by the States will be trifling. As a set-off there is a splendid world-wide advertisement that Australia is prepared to look after the welfare of her people abroad more thoroughly than any other nation. Mr. Valder also referred to the necessity of preventing any influx of undesirables to Australia, and he intimated that such a contingency would be carefully guarded against. In addition to the number of Australians in South Africa who are anxious to return to their native land it appears that there are from 10,000 to 20,000 Britishers who would be glad to get to Australia on the same terms, and Mr. Valder states that if any emigrants of this class are required—that is to say, men without means—a large number of really good workers including a few hundred artisans and farm laborers could be selected.

A MAMMOTH ESTATE.

The British Attorney-General, Sir Lawson Walton, has claimed on behalf of the Crown the Page Estate comprising an area of 60 square miles, covering one-third of the Middlesex suburbs of London and part of Hertfordshire. The annual income from the estate was said to be £2,000,000 per annum. The title of the estate became defective 30 years ago, and a select committee of the House of Commons has been appointed to inquire into the claims of the Crown. Local interest is given to the information by the circumstance that Mr. Arthur William Frederick Page, painter, of 15 Madeline-street, Carlton, and formerly of Richmond, claims to be entitled to a share in the estate, and has taken steps to bring certain facts relating thereto under the notice of the Attorney-General. Mr. Page says that he was considered to have a claim to the estate when he left London over 80 years ago, but he had lost sight of the matter since coming to Australia. The last holder of the estate was, he believes, his grandfather, Colonel Page, of the 8th Foot regiment, who served in the Indian Mutiny. Colonel Page made a will, and Mr. Page has reason to believe that it was in his favour. He was born in Banner-square, St. Luke's, E.C., on 6th August, 1851, and is now the only survivor of three grandsons of the Colonel, whilst the whole of the intervening relatives are dead. The information forwarded to Sir Lawson Walton on the subject will, doubtless, be fully investigated with the object of ascertaining if there is really any foundation for the claim.

THE GAMING [illegible]

The Cabinet yesterday had under [illegible] the suggested arrangement that the [illegible] have the two most noted gaming [illegible] in the State—City Tattersall's and [illegible] "tote"—guaranteed absolute [illegible] copdition that the proposals [illegible] gave a guarantee that they would never again embark in any illegal game or gambling enterprise in this State. The Chief Secretary, Sir Alexander Peacock, submitted to the Cabinet all the reports upon the case, including the first report of Superintendent Sainsbury, which contained the recommendation that the unconditional surrender should be accepted. This report the Cabinet decided to withhold from publication, as it contained details regarding the proceedings, and mentioned a number of names.

The most important incident in the history of the two most noted gaming establishments in the State—City Tattersall's and the Collingwood "tote"—occurred on Saturday, when the principals concerned in conducting them made a complete and unequivocal surrender to the authorities of the law, and gave a guarantee that they would never again embark in any illegal game or gambling enterprise in the State. Having made this full and free expression of their desire to comply with the law, they asked, as a matter of justice and ordinary fair play to the owners of the premises, that the action before the court to have the places "quarantined" according to section 38 of the Gaming Act should not be proceeded with. The Cabinet minute on the reports was as follows:—"The Cabinet decides that these cases must proceed." The acting Premier would make no comment upon the case, but it was gathered that Ministers held that it was quite impossible to make a bargain with law breakers.

THE SALT INDUSTRY.

A score of years ago there were between 30 and 40 lakhs on Yorke Peninsula which represented so much worthless land. In the winter when full of water they were of no value to their owners because the water was too salt for stock, and in the summer when the water by soakage and evaporation disappeared, leaving a thick crust of crude salt, they were equally useless because not a vestige of fodder would grow there. At last the enterprising salt-scraper set to work with results which have made the State famous as a producer of table, dairy, and butchers' salt equal to anything made in the world. To-day these lakes provide employment for about 400 men on the spot, apart altogether from those who are engaged in the manufacture of bags, bottles, tins, and other receptacles for the marketing of the article. The Castle Salt Company was the first company to engage in the industry. When it began operations all the salt used in South Australia had to be imported, but now three companies—the Castle, Standard, and commonwealth—are actually exporting over 40,000 tons a year, and in addition are supplying nearly every ton that is consumed locally. Only a little table salt is imported now, and there is not the slightest need for any importation, because the local table salt is equal to anything produced elsewhere. Some idea of the growth of the industry may be gathered from the fact that the exports have increased from 7,505 tons in 1891 to about 42,000 tons in 1906, and the Castle Company alone, roughly speaking, supplied 33,000 tons of that total. The quantity of salt consumed in South Australia does not exceed 5,000 tons a year, and it is estimated that about 50,000 tons are taken from the lakes annually, several thousand tons being lost in the refinery in the form of moisture and waste. The remarkable thing about the industry is that nothing is required to be done to encourage Mother Earth to disgorge the salt except to remove the crop every year. Hundreds of thousands of tons have been scraped, and still the supply comes to the surface, and if left exposed when the water disappears every summer. The salt industry has transformed Edithburgh into one of the busiest towns on the Peninsula, and to many landholders what was once a worthless hollow has proved an unfailing source of wealth. And so it will be as time goes on. Even if the Peninsula lakes should cease to yield salt there are innumerable other salt lakes in the State which can be made profitable, although they are more distant from the seaboard.

THE WOMEN'S EXHIBITION.

A meeting of ladies who have interested themselves in the Australian Women's Work Exhibition was held in the reception room of the Adelaide Town Hall on March 21, the Mayoress presiding.

The Mayoress stated that it was proposed to hold an exhibition in South Australia about August next in order to give South Australian exhibitors an opportunity of showing their work in Adelaide before sending it on to the greater exhibition, which would be held in Melbourne some time in November. A large number of committees had been formed in various parts of the State, and she felt sure that Lord and Lady Northcott would have no reason to regret having initiated an undertaking which would prove, she believed, of a lasting benefit to the Australian States. Its effect would probably be far reaching and advantageous, not only to the present citizens of Australia, but, also to the generations to come, as it would instil into the younger generation the sense of the necessity and dignity of labor. She wished to form at least two committees, one to take charge of the district east of King William-street and between South-terrace and North-terrace and the other west of King William-street, their duties being to secure work from the women in the respective districts, and to interest young girls living in the city in the exhibition. The work presented at the exhibition would be for sale, if the owner so desired, and it would be a great advantage to those who could work in any way to offer their goods for sale Lady Northcote had promised a donation, and it was proposed to expend it in purchasing certificates for successful competitors in various occupations and accomplishments.

A.

"IT is a constant complaint of Owners of motor cars up-country" says the Lahore paper "that their enjoyment of motoring is curtailed by the difficulty of obtaining reliable chauffeurs. Native chauffeurs hardly ever know anything about the mechanism of a motor car, and if the owner himself cannot make good the deficiency there is little chance of a machine running well. The sale of cars is largely increasing in India every year, and with it the demand for properly trained chauffeurs. To master the complicated mechanism of a motor car, so as to be able to keep it in good running order, would involve a sacrifice of time which few owners could spare. But even where an owner possesses this knowledge it would, as a rule, be exercised only to supervise the work of the chauffeur and guard against neglect. Considering that it would be in the interests of motor car companies to be able to supply reliable men, it is a matter for wonder that a greater feature is not made in the various workshops and garages in Bombay and Calcutta of the training of men for motusil employment as chauffeurs."

[* By telegraph to Perth W. A.]

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

NOBLES PETITIONING AGAINST THE DUMA.

Mutiny at Riga Prison.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that the Congress of Nobles intended to petition the Tsar to dissolve the Duma.

A mutiny has broken out in the Riga Prison.

Troops were summoned, who fired on the mutineers, killing and wounding nineteen of them.

Nine soldiers were wounded.

Mr. Krustaleff, President of the Council of Workmen's Delegates, who was condemned to exile for life in 1901, has escaped abroad from Siberia.

U. S. PEACE CONGRESS.

Advice to the Hague.

GRADUAL DISARMAMENT FAVOURED.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

An Arbitration and Peace Congress of the United States opens in New York to-day under the presidency of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

The object of the Congress is to give expression, in view of the forthcoming Hague Conference, to American sentiment in favour of general arbitration treaties, a World Congress with gradually increasing powers, and gradual disarmament.

Earl Grey, Mr. James Bryce, Mr. Stead and numerous other prominent foreigners will attend and speak on the different aspects of the peace movement. President Roosevelt will also probably be present.

PERSIAN MINISTER FOR THE INTERIOR RESIGNS.

After Parliamentary Criticism.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Reuter's Teheran correspondent wires that the Minister for the Interior, who has been severely criticised in Parliament for his inactivity, has resigned.

THE STANDARD OIL TRUST.

Convicted of Receiving Rebates.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

A telegram from Chicago states that the Standard Oil Company was convicted by the United States District Court for receiving rebates.

No penalty was imposed, pending an appeal.

THE "MACEDONIA" DELAYED.

Great Storm at Suez.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The P. and O. Mail steamer *Macedonia* was lying outside Suez the whole of yesterday owing to a gale and sandstorm which is not abating. Traffic through the Suez Canal is delayed.

PARIS FOOD-TRADES STRIKE.

A Minor Affair.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The strike of the Paris food trades, which partially began on Thursday, has not become general. Only seven hundred and fifty, out of five thousand bakers, have struck.

Gendarmes are guarding the bakeries and patrolling the streets.

THE "MACEDONIA."

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The *Macedonia* has entered the Canal.

The weather has improved.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 15.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. *Oceana*, with the English Mails of the 5th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. yesterday, and the same Company's s.s. *Mongolia* left for Colombo and Australia at 10 p.m. yesterday.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Military Finance Branch made Permanent.

APPOINTMENT OF PERSONNEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

The Military Finance Branch of the Finance Department was sanctioned experimentally for one year by the Secretary of State in April 1906. The Secretary of State has now sanctioned the continuance of the Branch on a permanent footing, and it will hereafter be under a Joint Secretary in the Finance Department on Rs. 3,000. Mr. Meyer who was deputed to take charge of the Branch during the first year of its existence, will now resume his position as Ordinary Financial Secretary and Mr. J. S. Meston, I. C. S., will become Secretary for the Military Finance, but during Mr. Meyer's approaching absence on three months' privilege leave, Mr. Meston will officiate as Financial Secretary (Ordinary Branch) and Mr. J. D. Brunyate, I. C. S., Deputy Secretary, as Finance Secretary. Mr. H. Wheeler, I. C. S., officiating as Deputy Secretary for Mr. Brunyate.

TEXT-BOOK IN PUNJABI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

The "G'khan de Raj di Vithya" has been prescribed as a text-book for the Higher Standard Examination in the Punjabi language.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

ASSEMBLY OF THE PREMIERS.

Members of the Cabinet Present.

GENERAL BOTHA'S RECEPTION.

SIR H. BANNERMAN'S 20-MINUTE SPEECH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Colonial Conference opened this morning. All the Colonial Premiers drove up in motors.

Botha arrived first and was conducted by the Colonial Office Officials to the Conference Chamber, where Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Lord Elgin received him.

Mr. Morley and other Members of the Cabinet were present.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman spoke for twenty minutes and afterwards the Premiers spoke in succession. Then an adjournment was made.

Sir James Mackay was present, but he will only attend when questions affecting India arise.

THE AMIR THROUGH AFGHANISTAN.

His Majesty's Proclamation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

The Amir's Proclamation announcing to his subjects his intended tour says :—

"It is expedient for Kings and specially those who are independent Kings that they should visit frontier boundaries, cities and all parts of their country and thus make themselves familiar with the people living under them."

His Majesty then discusses the relative advantages of long and short tours and says that as he has too much to do at the Capital he cannot spare a long time such as three or four years. He will consequently leave Kabul at the end of April, reaching Kandahar early in May, and shall march through Kandahar, Pushtrad, and Farrah, reaching Herat by the middle of June. Then passing through Maimana, Balk, Kalgan and Badakhshan he gets back to Kabul in October.

His Majesty recognises that the journey will be long and tiring, but the knowledge he will acquire of his country and people will repay him, and it will be of great use in the next tour which is to be undertaken when His Majesty is relieved of important business at headquarters.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

Reconnaissance Survey Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 15.

The Mysore Government have accorded sanction to the estimate for carrying out the expenses of the Reconnaissance Survey for the Metre Gauge line from the Kolar Gold Field to the Dodbele Station on the Mysore State Railway, a distance of about forty miles.

The ultimate object of this scheme appears to be to connect the Gold Field in direct line with the Port of Mormugao.

The Survey work will shortly be put in hand by the Southern Mahratta Railway Administration.

COLONIES IN THE PUNJAB

Appreciation of work by Lieutenant-Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

The Report for last year of the Chenab Jhang Chunian and Jhelum Canal Colonies is published here to-day. It shows that close upon two million acres on the Chenab have been taken up; three hundred thousand on the Jhelum; 74,000 on the Chunian and seven thousand on the Jhang.

Mule and horse-breeding operations are proving successful, but the Financial Commissioner reports that the deterioration in the quality of "Grantee" camels in the Chenab Colony, in spite of all that has been done to foster the system, is such that it must ultimately become a question whether mule-breeding will not have to be substituted for camel-breeding "Grantees." The Colonies, as a whole, continue to do well in spite of the plague epidemic.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab places upon record his appreciation of the excellent work in the Colonies done by Messrs. Hailey de Montmorency and the other Colonisation Officers and their Assistants.

MISSING EUROPEAN FOUND.

Suffering from Hallucination.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

Stansbury, the European who suddenly disappeared from a Horse Depot at Garden Reach on Friday last, has been found at Allahabad whither he had travelled while suffering from the hallucination that he was a political offender and being shadowed by the police.

EARTHQUAKES.

Shocks in Northern India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 15.

Two distinct but not severe shocks of earthquake were felt in Lahore on Saturday night, the first at about half past 11 o'clock, and the second about midnight. News of the earthquake has also been received from Nowshera. The Bujaura correspondent telegraphs that after heavy rain, almost daily since April 1st, a sharp shock of earthquake at 4-54 p.m., from south-southeast like the last one, was felt in the Kulu Valley on Saturday, instead of coming from north as formerly.

MAJOR ARCHER, C. I. E.

Assumption of the Baluchistan Commissionership.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 15.

Major Archer, C. I. E., late Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner of Quetta and Pishin, arrived at Quetta from Home this morning, and was welcomed at the Railway Station by a large gathering of European and Native community.

He has assumed charge of his appointment as permanent Judicial and Revenue Commissioner of Baluchistan.

INSTALLATION OF H. H. THE NAWAB OF RADHANPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RADHANPUR, APRIL 14.

Colonel Lyde Cates the Political Agent, in continuance of his installation speech, said :—

I will now end these remarks with a brief allusion to the administrators, who, under the orders of Government, have carried out the administration of your State for the last eleven years. Captain Wood has given you a short *resume* of the administration. The first administrator was Colonel Lyde who had charge from April 1896 to July 1900, with one or two short breaks. When he took charge of the State it was in a chaotic condition, and it was during his long administration that most of the reforms were carried out and the principal buildings built. Colonel Lyde may be said to have sacrificed his life in the interests of your State, for it was in his untiring efforts during the famine to alleviate the misery and sufferings of the poorer classes that he fell a victim to cholera, and the great esteem and regard in which he is still held by the people is evidenced by the fact that hundreds annually visit his grave and bring there their small offerings as a tribute to his memory. The other administrators who held charge and did their best for your State and to whom your thanks are due are Colonel G. B. O'Donnell, Major Woodhouse, Major Jacob, Captain Coghill, and Captain Herold. By the energy and good management of these administrators, although your State has gone through a period of successive bad years since 1899, some of them verging on famine, it will be handed over to you not only entirely clear of debt, but with a supply in the Treasury of practically two lakhs. You said to me, not long ago, that you wished to save up the money. I quite agree with you as to having a good surplus to provide against bad times, but I am against hoarding up money for no purpose, if it can be profitably spent for the benefit of your people or the improvement of the State.

In conclusion, I can only say that the Government, and the Political Agent as its representative, will at all times be ready to extend to you the hand of friendship and advise you as to what is best, and I trust that you will reciprocate these feelings and never hesitate to confide your troubles and anxieties, should you have any, to the Political Agent.

I wish Your Highness long life, health and property and offer your my sincere congratulations.

At the conclusion of the speech the Political Agent conducted His Highness the Nawab Saheb and seated him on the *Gadi* of his forefathers when loud cheers and greetings were given to His Highness by those assembled and a salute of eleven guns was fired in his honour. The Political Agent now took his seat on the right of His Highness on the throne.

Mr. Gadkare then read the Gujarati translation of the speech of the Political Agent after which Captain Wood delivered the Seal of the State and Keys of the State Treasury to His Highness. His Highness then rose and made an apt reply to the speech of the Political Agent during which time all except the Political Agent remained standing. The reply of His Highness was as follows :—

Colonel Hyde Cates, Captain Wood, Bhayats, Sardars, Darbaris and Gentlemen.—In warmly thanking you, Colonel Hyde Cates, and all others for your having graced this most auspicious occasion in my life by your presence here, I sincerely desire, at the very outset, and as my first public utterance as the Ruler of this State, to emphatically express my unswerving loyalty and earnest devotion to His Majesty the King-Emperor and my gratitude to His Majesty's Representative, the Governor of Bombay, for the sympathetic kindness and thoughtful consideration constantly accorded to me and my State during my long minority.

Colonel Hyde Cates—Your kind, well-worded and excellent pieces of advice and expressions about myself spring, I perceive, from a true heart. I have now come of age and am resolved to govern my State constitutionally and to the best of my ability, for the benefit of my ryots and people ; and to achieve this noble end of mine I have to rely on the goodwill and loyalty of my people and officials, and the kind advice and support of the benign Government and their representatives. I have before me the excellent examples of my administrators. The first administrator, Colonel Hyde, died here in the devoted discharge of his duties, but he was beloved by all and his good work remains in the many improvements we see all around, while his memory is cherished as that of a saint by myself and by all classes and conditions of my people. The last administrator, Captain Harold, left us only about five weeks ago. He was popular with all, and the many improvements he effected in the course of his brief but able administration are evidenced by the splendid order in which my old friend and kind tutor Captain Wood was enabled to hand over the State to me to-day. I shall endeavour to follow in the footsteps of these administrators ; and with the kind assistance of the Political Agent I hope I may succeed.

Captain Wood, I should mention here that I can hardly express how greatly rejoiced I am at this happy coincidence that you were my companion and tutor in the latter part of my minority and that I have now received the Seal of the State and the Keys of the Treasury from your own hands. To you my Bhayats, Sardars and Darbaris, I desire to convey the assurance that I shall try to follow the example of my worthy father in guarding and protecting your interest, and that you may always rely on my sympathy and support in matters effecting the welfare of your families and retainers.

Lastly, I have to repeat my hearty thanks to you, Colonel Hyde Cates, for your kindness in coming here to-day to place me on the *Gadi* of my fore fathers. I realise that I have a very difficult task before me, and I may well distrust my own ability. I shall, however, rely on your kind advice and support, and as I mentioned in my speech, when my people welcomed my return from the Haj, I had learned to look up for guidance and support to a higher power whose servants we all are.

Before concluding, I would ask you, Colonel Hyde Cates, to be good enough to respectfully convey to His Excellency, Lord Lamington, my special acknowledgments of his kindness in enabling me to undertake the European tour, accompanied by such a trusted and kind ex-Civilian as Dr. Pollen and for helping me to accomplish the great desire of my heart, namely, the pilgrimage to Mecca. In the course of that tour and pilgrimage my eyes have been opened and I shall endeavour to keep them open for the welfare of the people whom providence has entrusted to my care. And now, in conclusion, I heartily thank you all again and call for three cheers for His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor ; for His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay and for Colonel Hyde Cates, the Representative of His Imperial Majesty's Government here.

The Gujarati translation of His Highness' reply was read by the Private Secretary Mr. Harilal Kikabhai.

Garlands, boquets, valuable Oriental scents, *pan* and *gulab* were then distributed by the Political Agent to His Highness, who, in turn, gave the same to the Political Agent and Captain Wood ; and Mr. Gadkare, the District Deputy and Mr. Himatlal, the Head Clerk to the Shirestadar of the Political Agent, distributed them among the Bhayats, Officers, Darbaris and gentlemen, after which the Darbar was dissolved by the Political Agent when the same formalities as were observed on his arrival were observed on his return, followed by a salute of eleven guns in his honor.

The following telegram was despatched by His Highness to His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, immediately after the Installation Ceremony, through the Political Agent :—

While expressing to-day my deep sense of gratitude to Your Excellency on this most auspicious and noteworthy occasion in my life, namely, the investiture with powers, I beg respectfully to acknowledge the sympathetic kindness and consideration constantly accorded to me and my State during my minority, by the benign Government whose paternal care and favour have made me a man, and enabled me to undertake the European tour in company with a trusted Civilian Dr. Pollen, and to add much thereby to my experience of the world, and lastly to accomplish the long-cherished desire of my heart, namely, the pilgrimage to Mecca. I hope to earn the approbation of my Sovereign and his Government by my sincere loyalty to his person and them, and by following the noble example of the administrators of the state and of my forefathers. I also trust that Almighty God will give me strength, both physical and mental, to do my duty to the people and the State.

THE COLABA FIRE.

Official Report.

WATER SUPPLY DEFICIENT.

Superintendent Nolan submitted the following report yesterday morning to Mr. H.G. Gell, M. V. O., Commissioner of Police, *re* Sunday's conflagration in the Sassoon Dock :—

"At about 5-15 p.m. yesterday a fire broke out amongst some loose jute which was being picked immediately under the manager's office of the Sassoon Press which is situated on the first floor, close to the Customs chowkey and in the south-east corner of the Press. From police enquiries it was ascertained that Police Ramosi No. 403 saw smoke issuing from the building. He raised an alarm and passed word on to P. C. No. 1817-A who immediately ran off to the Colaba Fire Brigade Station and there gave the first call at 5-30 p.m. During this time the flames spread quickly to all four corners of the press and to the passage about 26 feet wide between the Press and the Sassoon Godown, in which there was a large quantity of "Dokras" of cotton and loose jute. From the outbreak of the fire there was a strong south-west breeze blowing, and the flames from the cotton and jute in the passage soon caught the godown, with the result that the press and godown were completely gutted by 7 p.m. The first engine to arrive on the scene was the Colaba engine, which was immediately followed by the Fort and two others and after the arrival of the first engine two lengths of hose were run out from the Colaba Main Road ; the water began to play on the fire about 5-40 p.m., but with insufficient force until about 6 p.m., when a fairly good pressure was obtained and the fire was brought under control at about 7-10 p.m. Two of the engines worked with a direct line of hose and the other two with a line each, converted into two by a branch coupling at the scene of the fire. Thus eight jets played on the fire with 144 lengths of hose measuring 7,400 feet. The cause of the fire is not known at present, but when it is said to have broken out, one Kasibai and four others were engaged in picking and cleaning jute ; and the manager Mr. Byramji Framji Panday states that he left the Press at 4-30 p.m. all correct. The Press and godown belong to Sir Sassoon and are valued at 3 1/2 lakhs of rupees and are fully insured for the same amount with the South British Insurance Co. The cotton and jute in both the Press and godown belong to Rali Brothers and about ten or more other merchants, and the loss sustained by them through the fire and water is approximately about 6 1/2 lakhs. Further enquiries are still being made."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are several points in connection with the fire at Colaba on Sunday that merit attention and I shall be glad if you will allow me space in which to comment upon them. I do not profess to be an expert fireman but when I say that I have been present (i.e. inside the cordon) at almost ten big fires in London and at many others in large Provincial towns, not counting the small fires which are of every day occurrence, I think I may claim to have sufficient experience to justify my speaking upon a subject which has long had peculiar interest for me.

You have pointed out in the clearest manner that Sunday's fire might have been restricted had there been enough water. I was present at the fire at a very early stage and can corroborate that statement; in fact I estimate that had there been proper appliances and promptness in using them, the fire, rapidly as it spread, could have been restricted and the damage cut down to not more than nine tenths. Granted this, it follows that the whole system of fire-fighting at Colaba is wrong.

Whilst driving to the Sassoon Dock I was extremely surprised to find men with stand pipes watering the road on the outskirts of the large crowd which had gathered at the Dock entrance. Presumably some one in authority in the Water Department is expected to be present at fires and his neglect to stop the waste of water which was wanted at the fire cannot be condemned two strongly. The engines arrived promptly and were prepared to work, only to find that there was not enough water in the mains to feed the pumps, and in the twenty minutes' wait before this was remedied, the whole damage had been done. It is unnecessary to comment on the policy which allows of the mains remaining almost empty.

But it is very necessary to comment on the policy which leaves so large an area as that covered with cotton totally unprotected in case of fire. Bombay makes wonderful boasts as to its up-to-dateness and yet this area which you aptly describe as the most notoriously inflammable in Bombay relys upon mains which do not touch the heart of the area. The land, I believe, is the property of the Port Trust and whether or no it is to be relieved of its burden of cotton in a few years matters nothing for nothing can relieve that body of the duty of protecting the property of the individual when the individual cannot protect himself. There can be no possible denial of the fact that it is the duty of the authorities controlling the Colaba cotton district to lay down a proper network of water mains and to establish small plants of stand pipes and hose, to use until the engines arrive, and to keep those pipes under proper pressure. Even the most gentle sprinkling on the first flames is infinitely more useful than the full force of half a dozen engines when the flames have spread and obtained a good hold. If this be not so how is it that the system is adopted in all large buildings at home and that automatic sprinklers have been accepted by the Insurance Companies as materially minimising the risks incurred.

Now, Sir, I come to another point. It is not possible in all cases, I know, but, at any rate, yesterday there was quite enough water in the basin, which lies twenty yards seaward of the scene of the fire, to have fed the pumps and obviated the delay. The excuse for not using it was, I believe, that there was no water for the boilers. But it seems feasible that if there is enough to water the roads, there is enough to carry through a hose to meet the more or less small requirements of the Engine. That sea water does more damage than fresh to unburned cotton is admitted, but any water is better than no water in preventing the spread of fire, and nothing but actual proof will convince me that it was impossible to utilise the water which lay at hand.

I can only sum up my impressions of the fire-protection system at Colaba by saying that it is a hopeless muddle, with which an energetic brigade has to contend.

The suggestion was made that if the Fire Insurance Companies banded together and refused all business at Colaba it would result in a speedy remedying of the present state of affairs. The suggestion may be impracticable but it is worth while letting the authorities know that such a retaliation is possible against their *laissez faire* policy.—Yours, &c.,

L. C. C.

BUDDHA'S NOVEL REPOSITORY.

Inside a Stag.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 15.

Curious news is reported from Nyaungbingyi village, Myohoung Township. It is said that the villagers found a stag roaming in a jungle and succeeded in capturing it. The stag was killed by them for the purpose of having a hearty repast but to their utter amazement they found an image of Buddha measuring about 1½ feet in length safely lodged in the intestines of the stag. How the stone image came there is a mystery which the villagers cannot account for. They believe that the stag for some misdeeds was possessed by nats who punished the stag by lodging the stone image in the stomach : for nats are supposed to do supernatural things.

EARLY HARBINGERS OF THE MONSOON.

13 Persons Struck by Lightning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 15.

Severe thunderstorms have occurred at Quilon where 13 persons are reported to have been struck by lightning during last week.

POONA GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 15.

Poona is very just now, and the tendency hillwards and homewards will soon make it quieter still. The loss for a few months of our older ladies, even of the cheeriest of our matrons, we may get over, but why, oh, why do our younger ladies desert us now when our spirits are at their lowest ebb, and just when we need most their enlivening influence? We shall all regret the absence this season of three of our most popular girls, who are all leaving tomorrow by the same boat.

The peculiar weather we have been having lately has been very oppressive and depressing. I got drenched through on Thursday on the river and drenched through on Friday playing tennis, and such a climatic abnormality has rather a bad effect on my spirits and temper. Thunder has been hanging about overhead, and it is a question whether it is easier to endure muggy heat after rain, or dusty roads without rain !.. We had a short cyclonic thunder storm on Thursday last, which in the few moments it lasted blew down trees, overturned plants, shrubs, and arbours, and indoors—whirled our household gods in all directions. Opinion seems to be divided as to whether rain in April is the sign and forerunner of a good or a bad monsoon, but weather wiseacres are proverbially unfortunate in their predictions, so most of us go calmly on our way, heedless of doleful prophecies.

We were fortunate enough to have had a visit on Friday last from the Westminster Glee Singers, who gave a most enjoyable concert in the Gymkhana to a crowded house. You have already had the pleasure of hearing them in Bombay, so I need not dilate upon their musicianly rendering of their programme. Suffice it to say that every item was encored and re-encored, till kindly mothers almost besought the enthusiasts to stop clapping and "let the poor little boys go off to bed !" Master Hole, who is evidently a trained musician, though in miniature, won his way to every heart by his baby face and his charming flute-like treble, while Mr. Sterndale Bennett received quite an ovation for his excellent rendering of "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," which was sung by special request. He evidently worthily sustains the traditions of his family for sincere musicianly feeling.

We are glad to hear that the Connaught Rangers are not to be transferred to Satara for the rains after all. Poona is so dull just now that we can ill-afford to lose such a jovial lot who keep us all lively, and like true Irishmen are always up to a lark. We rose to a dance last week in the Gymkhana, and though it was a particularly hot night, plenty of couples "tuk the flure" and exercised themselves on the light fantastic toe till the witching hour of midnight. Poona too has been quite gay in the matter of weddings this hot weather and the latest—that of Colonel Glannie's pretty young daughter to Mr. G. D. French, I. C. S.—has been arranged for the 30th of this month. Having safely avoided the unlucky month of May, let us hope the young couple will have plenty of joy and happiness.

We are sorry to lose Colonel Channer, I. M. S. who goes Home on retirement this week accompanied by the good wishes of hosts of friends.

I hear we may expect changes soon in Military circles in Poona and there is a rumour that we may lose some of our most senior Military officers. Change seems to be the keynote of our life in India but the here-today and gone-tomorrow kind of feeling is very wearing on the nerves ! However, there are pleasant changes as well as the reverses—even if it is only a change to Mahableshwar—so here's luck to us all !

PEREGRINA.

THE ESPERANTO FLAG.

ADDRESSING the Aligarh College, on Friday night, Dr. John Pollen alluded to the kindly jocular reference of our correspondent to his flying the Esperanto Flag as Admiral of the Pilgrim fleet of 40 cosmopolitan ships at Jedda. He said he always hoped to amuse—and he did not disdain fancy dress ! But he had higher, and he might say nobler motives, in hoisting that flag ! He intended to signify to the Islamic world from the foremast of the "Islamic" how desirable it was that the various races of the great Mahomedan faith assembled at Jeddah should be able to intercommunicate with one another ! He was not the least afraid of Pan Islamism and he despised in every form and shape the Policy of "Divide and Rule !" There was a nobler motto, "Unito et imperabis !" And the true Briton recognised the his own pre-eminence was worth little or noth if it rested merely on the discussion of poss rivals !

EMBEZZLEMENT OF GOVERNMENT MONEY

Order of Burma Governm

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, A

Extract from the Proceedings of the G of Burma in the Financial Department

RESOLUTION.

A case has recently come to light in cations involving the loss, both of money belonging to the Funds of a M Battalion and of money drawn allowances by Officers, amount to over Rs. 11,000 were rendere a disregard of existing rule and Officers responsible. Some of the r neglected were rules applicable Police Officers—but to a large exte which might have prevented the they been taken, were such as with Government money are called up observe.

The attention, therefore, not only of the Military Police Officers but of all Government Officers is invited to the noticeable facts of the case from which it will appear how, in each case, a clerk concerned, was able to carry through his embezzlements. These noticeable items were concerned with Signalling allowances, Travelling allowances of the Police Force, Pay of establishment and Pay of the Military Police Force, Travelling allowances of Officers, Pay of Interpreters, and Petty Cash.

THE MADRAS REGATTA.

The Bankers' and Merchants' Race.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 15.

Owing to an accident to one of their crew, Binny's had to scratch for the final. The Merchants' and Bankers' regatta, therefore, lay between Gordon Woodroffe's and the Bank of Madras.

The race was rowed over the Adyar River on Saturday evening before a large gathering of people, the Merchants and Bankers being "At Home" to their friends on the grounds of the Adyar Club.

Both the crews got away well together, but Gordon Woodroffe's soon forged ahead and finally won by three lengths.

THUNDERSTORMS IN THE NILGIRIS.

Railway Line Blocked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 15.

There have been several very heavy thunderstorms in the Nilgiris lately and Railway traffic has been interfered with more than once. The latest information is that owing to a heavy thunderstorm in the Kullar Valley on Saturday night a huge boulder, 45 feet high, was dislodged and is now obstructing the line. Passengers are advised to postpone their departure, and the Traffic Manager telegraphs that in hopes to arrange to transfer passengers, as the obstruction is likely to last for several days.

STANDARD TIME IN BURMA.

Suggested Introduction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 15.

The Secretary to the Government of Burma has forwarded a copy of a letter from the Traffic Manager, Burma Railways Company, Limited, to the Port Commissioners, on the subject of adopting one uniform time locally and on the railway, and asking that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor may be favoured with the opinion of the Port Commissioners on the matter. The Commissioners reply states that while the time-ball at this Port is dropped at noon—local mean time—in order that the shipping may have daily opportunities of correcting their chronometers if necessary, the gun is fired at Standard Time, namely, 5 minutes and 20 secs. earlier than local mean time ; that those residents of Rangoon who live within hearing of the Port Commissioners' gun are, therefore, able to set their clocks daily by the time kept by the Railway, while residents within hearing of the Cantonment gun are led to observe local mean [illegible] Standard Time, as the Military au[illegible] gun on the drop of the time-ball missioners, therefore, suggest authorities be asked to fire thei Standard Time in order that the plained of by the Railway autho

A STUDY IN "

The place resounded wit dirty soda water bottles bein brush, and of clean bottles t with the well-known aerate solace of life in Bombay is

"Now, you see, every newly-filled bottle runs d isn't it. Twenty-five bo boy with each of these

It was a member of who spoke. Familia had not bred conten siastic as if a bottle l

"Why do these bo asked, in our ignora water filling.

"Why, my good such a high press which is very dan

Bang bang ! Cr "There, what wear"—

"Bang bang

Our nerves momentary ex the "fillery,"

Later on, pleasant gard bay, and whe and milk-wh the story of Bombayites should fir Rogers, th in a sun-b no living came out invigorat wallahs gave th grave. recomm bay, they that c a ver one of live em flu h f

THE MATHERAN RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, APRIL 15.

The Matheran Railway is at last an accomplished fact. The final inspection on behalf of Government took plac a few days ago, and the line, which was opened for goods about a month ago, has now been also declared open for passenger traffic. The railway was commenced in September 1904, and was expected to be ready any time during the past two seasons. He would be an ungracious critic who would affirm that the work might have been carried out more expeditiously, because the management had to surmount extraordinary difficulties in cutting a way across the stubborn hills, and the supply of labour was at all times insufficient, intermittent and precarious. The Indian cooly may go without sufficient food ; but he must celebrate his numerous festivals, even though he may have to starve on the morrow. On the approach of sickness, he is ready to fly to his native village, and when he has once made up his mind to [illegible] nothing will induce him to stay. The [illegible] these and other causes [illegible] the work

[illegible] half inch pumps which pass [illegible] bottles at a pressure of 160 lbs. per sq[illegible] and "sweets" at a pressure of about 130 lbs[illegible] bottling proceeds at a great pace, something like 100 bottles being filled by all the machines per minute. A special feature of the factory is the department for preparing the syrups for the lemonade and raspberry water and other sweets. The boiling is done by compressed steam, and from first to last the materials used are not touched by hand, while here again the filtering process is as near perfection as it can be made.

Across the compound is the stabling for the numerous bullocks employed in delivering water to customers, and in noticing these the Manager remarks that the company deliver daily by cart from Colaba to Santa Cruz, Andheri, Sion and Coorla and have a special department for packing consignments to their daily up-country consumers.

It is with no small pride that the members of the firm point out that their founder, Mr. Henry Rogers, started the business in the year of Queen Victoria's accession, and was the pioneer of the soda-water industry in India. Before Rogers came out people who wanted soda-water had to get it from England. The great desideratum was a water with a crisp taste, and of a purity above suspicion. These were the two qualities at which Mr. Rogers aimed, and while he developed much skill in making a water that was agreeable to the palate, his qualifications as a chemist enabled him to be equally successful in satisfying the most exacting requirements of the analyst. To-day the business which Mr. Rogers established is in the hands of energetic proprietors, and the fact that one of them holds an English medical certificate is a guarantee that the firm keeps the same ideal of purity in view, and has expert knowledge of how to obtain it, while the possession of certain secret processes invented by Mr. Rogers enables them still to impart to their waters the pleasant flavour that has made them famous. Some of their most important customers are the British India Steam Navigation Company, who take Rogers' waters for almost all their ships; the Bombay Club, the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, the Byculla Club, the Taj Mahal and the Great Western Hotels, and they also supply the Government transports. The capabilities of their factory may be estimated from the size of an order, amounting to 2,500 dozen bottles, which they executed at two days' notice for troopship use some time ago. A great feature of Rogers's business is the supplying of drinks on the occasion of the celebration of European, Parsee and native weddings, which seems to be almost the exclusive privilege of this well-known house.

[illegible] he stands. But [illegible] knowledge of the hill [illegible] their heads and say that the railw[illegible] Then so much the greater credit to the man who has provided it. The G. I. P. Company have taken over the management of the railway which I regard as a guarantee of efficiency.

Despite the railway, the old road will be available for the use of the hill folk and their baggage animals, as well as for croakers and grumblers. Again there may be some stubborn conservatives who will prefer it to the railway, just as at the commencement of the steam traction in England, some of the country magnates persisted in travelling along the old carriage road in their own family coach. If there be such persons, they are bound, in course of time, to be reconciled to the railway.

As a great lover of Matheran, and a frequent visitor, when I come to analyze my own feelings, I scarcely know whether the invasion of the hill by the railway is an unmixed blessing. Thousands of trees have been ruthlessly cut down to clear the way for it. The old mode of transport, though none too easy or comfortable had all the picturesqueness of a primitive world and I shall miss it sadly. I am made by nature to love and linger over the past. To me it is a painful wrench to be torn from old associations. So you will let me have my own little growl too. The railway will make Matheran more populous—a doubtful advantage. It will develop a traffic of week-enders whose number will increase with better hotel accommodation. The wilderness of Sarbut might yet be dotted with bungalows, if only the problem of water-supply at this outlying part of the hill can be fairly solved.

ROUND THE WORLD ON FOOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 15.

Messrs. Paris and Thompson, who left Bombay on the 2nd of January of this year on a walk round the world, have arrived in Rangoon. They left Bombay in paper suits, and are now dressed in khaki. The local sportsmen gave them a good reception.

CHARGES AGAINST A MILITARY OFFICER.

Alleged Embezzlement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 15.

A General Court-Martial assembled at the Garrison School Class for the purpose of trying Lieutenant Douglas of the East Lancashires. The President was Colonel Ingouvilde Williams of the Worcestershire Regiment; Judge-Advocate, Colonel Anderson; Prosecutor, Captain Richardson. The accused was brought in, when the following charges were :—

1. Behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in that he at the Purandhar Depot took Rs. 180 out of the Canteen Funds of which Lieut H. W. Talbot White of the Connaught Rangers was in charge, giving in a cheque on Messrs. Cox and Co., Bankers, knowing at the time that he had no funds to meet such cheque;

2. That he committed a fraud on the Army Temperance Association Funds of which he was in charge, by putting in a [illegible] of a more or less serious nature.

and Co., for [illegible] at the natives had been tampering

[illegible] OR THE RAND MINES.

[illegible] NDANCE OF NATIVES.

[illegible] ary superabundance of native [illegible] ree thousand natives, it is esti- [illegible] obtain employment. [illegible] osed to have exhausted the [illegible] hey accumulated during the

[illegible] Witwatersrand Chamber of [illegible] tuation is abnormal, and that

[illegible] LIPPINES.

[illegible] Y ELECTIONS.

[illegible] representative Assembly [illegible] ake place on July 13. [illegible] ment was established [illegible] Congress, and the office [illegible] y rule was terminated. [illegible] f a civil governor and [illegible] four were Americans [illegible] able message refers to [illegible] Philippine Assem- [illegible] ative powers hither- [illegible] The new Assembly [illegible] own as the Philip- [illegible] e assembly. The [illegible] 50 nor more than [illegible] the present Com- [illegible] y House.

[illegible] for the year [illegible] included the [illegible] 32,930,000; [illegible] 000; excise, [illegible] 31,600,000 [illegible] 0,000. [illegible] d by the [illegible] statement [illegible] ,421,000. [illegible] follow- [illegible] 00; pro- [illegible] e duty, [illegible]

[illegible] ion- [illegible] ulf [illegible] ng [illegible] d [illegible] f

[illegible] ENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 15.

Regarding the levying of the river-due of one and a half annas, opposition throughout trade circles to the suggested impost is considerable, and a good deal of public criticism may be expected before the proposal is disposed of by the Local Government. The principal class upon which the new direct taxation is expected to fall heavily is of course the mercantile whose interests are so assiduously safeguarded by the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce. So strong is the feeling against the levying of the new river-due in mercantile circles that a deputation will wait on the Lieut.-Governor to protest against its imposition. The Chamber of Commerce has passed the following Resolution :—

That this Chamber is strongly opposed to the imposition of direct taxation in the shape of a river-due on all exports and imports for the purposes of the general revenue of the Port :

That this Chamber recognises that a river-due on all exports and imports may be necessary to meet the expenditure on the river-training scheme,—a scheme necessary for the safety of the port—but strongly urges that such a due should be levied specifically for the purpose of river-training and should not exceed the amount required therefor.

THE CHEQUE FORGERY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 15.

The accused Osborne *alias* Dendon was brought up again to-day on remand before the Cantonment Magistrate. Accused, who conducted his own defence, cross-examined the witnesses for the prosecution including Mr. Galloway, the District Superintendent of Police, at some length. After a short re-examination by the Crown Prosecutor. Mr. Krishnamachari, the accused was again remanded to custody till Thursday, the 18th instant.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE ROUMANIAN REVOLT.

AMERICAN RELIEF.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The American Jewish Committee are forwarding for the relief of the Jews who have suffered in the Roumanian rising a sum of 200,000 dollars (£40,000).

This is the balance of the fund recently collected for the relief of the Russian Jews.

EXPLOSION AT A RAND MINE.

NATIVES TAMPER WITH THE DYNAMITE.

A dynamite explosion which took place at the Driefontein Consolidated mine at Witwatersrand yesterday resulted in numerous fatalities.

Two cases of dynamite exploded while the miners were mustering. Four whites and fifty natives were killed outright, while three whites and sixteen natives

GEONCIES.

Extension of Period of Service.

RESTRICTED TO LIEUT.-COLONELS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

The Government of India have approved of the tenure of service of Staff Surgeoncies at Poona, Secunderabad and Bangalore which are cadre appointments for the Indian Medical Service being in future fixed at three years with extension to five, as may be found expedient. They are also to be restricted to Officers below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The present incumbents, however will not be affected by the new regulations.

SUIT FOR LIBEL.

Calcutta Police vs. "The Indian Daily News."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

The suit for libel instituted by several of the Calcutta Police Officers against the *Indian Daily News* claiming Rs. 20,000 damages was taken up by Justice Chitty at the High Court to-day. Mr. Hugh Knight, Barrister for the defence, raised a point of misjoinder of parties and action, the argument lasting the whole day. Justice Chitty admitted the misjoinder of parties, but thought the case was one that the plaintiffs could proceed with The learned Counsel, however, submitted that this could not be done.

DEATH OF THE THAKORE OF LIMBDI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LIMBDI, APRIL 15.

I regret to report the death of the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi at Mahableshwar this morning.

V. S. TORO.

THE APPROACH OF THE LITTLE MONSOON.

A storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by a very heavy downpour of rain, broke over Colombo last evening, says the *Times of Ceylon* of April 10th. The first indication of the approaching storm appeared between four and five o'clock when, away to the north of the town, the sky became leaden. Distant peals of thunder could be heard and as time wore on, these rumblings became more distinct and gave evident signs of bearing down on Colombo. At half-past five a few drops of rain fell. The wind had freshened and slowly increased in force until it reached the velocity of a moderate hurricane. The storm burst in full force shortly before six, and for fully an hour thereafter there was a deluge of rain and alternate flashes of lightning and peals of thunder. Towards seven o'clock the wind went down and, as it decreased in force, the rain showed signs of abatement until a little before eight o'clock when it ceased. Altogether 2·30 inches of rain had fallen, of which 1·15 inches descended in 22 minutes. From 1st January up to date the total rainfall stands at 8·31 inches, whereas the mean for 36 years is 13·66. That the storm of yesterday was evidently not a local one is shown by the fact that at Kalutara a fall of 2·50 inches of rain was registered, and at Ratnapura 1·68 inches.

So far as has been learned, the storm has not caused much damage in Colombo. The branch of a tree was blown down in Church Street, and a tree in Slave Island was also levelled with the ground. What mischief was done has been confined apparently to the Cinnamon Gardens. The telephone service in this residential district was practically in a state of chaos from seven o'clock in the evening until midday to-day. One of the flashes of lightning struck the telephone wires and destroyed between twenty and thirty wires, with the result that a similar number of instruments were put out of working order. A few branches of trees in the Cinnamon Gardens were also blown down and some, falling on the telephone wires, broke them. From an early hour this morning workmen were engaged making the necessary repairs, and at noon everything was rectified. Very little delay was caused in the Telegraph Department of the Post Office. Here a few fuses were destroyed, but they were quickly replaced, so that little or no hindrance was experienced.

It is thought that last evening's storm is the herald of the Little Monsoon, which is expected in the course of next week.

THOUGHTS ON OUR UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

[By B. A.]

About the true object of knowledge let people say what they will and let them be led astray as they may, yet the fact remains that we cannot build up national citizens, we cannot build up noble men, men of ability and usefulness to the land that gave them birth, unless we train our students in the knowledge of their duty to God and to man. To use Bacon's words, now unfortunately obsolete—we must train the students "for the glory of God and relief of man's estate." Thus it follows that the great object of learning is to know God, to value our time and to defend the good cause.

Now we may well ask our Colleges and Universities as to how many men they have produced who have learnt to know God, who have learnt to use their time well and who stand by the good cause. The question of education at present is on everybody's lips. It is now not necessary to to tell the people the true value of education. But the question at present is—whether our schools and colleges educate successfully, whether they teach the young student his duty to God and man, and after all what is the present ideal of an educated man. As to the last, it is assumed, at present, that an educated man must know something about the sciences, languages, history, political economy, mathematics and philosophy, and yet he may be quite ignorant of the very first principles of his own religion, of every thing which the world values as useful, so that he will be most helpless if thrown upon his own resources. If this be, as we believe it is, the result of the present system of education, then the sooner it is reformed the better. The true definition of an educated man is that he should be a healthy man all round, healthy in body, healthy in mind and healthy in morals. This ideal is certainly too great to be attained But if more successfully striven after, it is, we believe, within the reach of many.

One of the many reasons why the present system of education has failed in producing men of true education is that it is a system of a royal road to learning. The student, with his head full of a little science, some history, a smattering of philosophy, a very shallow acquaintance with literature and a skin-deep knowledge of political economy, compares himself with pride to the pandit of old whose stock of learning consisted of a thorough knowledge of only one subject; but can our student with his knowledge of many subjects say that he knows them otherwise than superficially while the pandit knows his one subject well. The culture of the latter though a very one-sided one is not without its advantages. If he but knew one subject well and had some information about others he would be the ideal of an educated man.

The next point is that there are great defects in the present system of continual University examinations. The students are required to study many subjects, the superficial knowledge of which is imposed upon young boys, making it absolutely necessary for teachers to cram them if they are to look for success in the examinations. Every boy is obliged to pass through the examination well and hence must be trained on the most mechanical system. We do not approve the system of teaching even B. A. students to repeat simply the notes given by professors, instead of the subjects being taught in a way that may influence the mind and heart. This is, as we believe, the fault of the University and not of the professors who were really undeservedly blamed the other day by our Vice-Chancellor in his Convocation address. The professors are, out of sheer necessity, required to fit the boys for the examination machine and under the present system of examinations they have no other alternative.

We do not also approve the system of making boys go through a number of books so large that they cannot master them in the time allowed, except upon a successful system of cram. Far better that they should read a couple of valuable books thoroughly and intelligently, so that their reason should be aroused, their intelligence stimulated and trained and their faculty of original thinking awakened. We have strong hopes that this vexed question of University examinations will soon escape from the region of prejudice and pass into the field of fair discussion and will hence forward be heard of as a thing of the past and not of the present. Education then will be more individual and therefore more useful.

Another defect of the present system of education is that the college student of to-day lacks the discipline of the true student. Hindu shastras require him to revere his teacher as he does his God, and the teacher to prove his fitness for this extraordinary honour, is required to show in his own life the practical illustration of what he teaches in morality or religion (under the present system of education we do not find a single teacher who practically teaches his students in morality or religion). The Hindu shastras require the student to live and pass his studentship with his preceptor and show his obedience by serving him as required. The first thing he had to learn was the discipline of poverty (while our Sindhi friends at the Elphinstone College find it impossible to live within 600 rupees a year). He was not allowed more food than what his teacher would allow him to eat. Thus he was to remain rich in mind and poor in body. With us it is not so. Ours is an age of great facilities, of great reforms of early marriage, of student-fathers who have wives and children to think of, while they themselves are taking lessons in colleges. This is an age of preceptors who [illegible] little care for their pupils and after all this is an age of University degrees attained by a cramming of [illegible] four years which means the completion of one's [illegible] tion. No wonder that everybody, parents [illegible] rs, Government and students themselves, all [illegible] in.

[illegible] want Colleges and Universities giving true [illegible] n—education which will help us in the way of [illegible] ing ourselves in honest independence. No [illegible] which does not make this its first aim is worth [illegible] at all. A man must learn to stand upon his [illegible] o respect himself and to be independent of [illegible] help. The back-bone of every boy's educa- [illegible] e practical ability and not merely skill to [illegible] mination questions, which is after all a [illegible] bing. The merchant or the land-holder, [illegible] who sends his sons to colleges, now asks [illegible] —whether after all it is worth his while to [illegible] ey and waste the best years of his sons' [illegible] dy of the present University examina- [illegible] ly make them banker after petty appoint- [illegible] nment offices and which unfit them for [illegible] ess. The son of the merchant is not a [illegible] for all his University education, nor [illegible] the city peasant is a better agricultu- [illegible] iversity degrees, nor has he learnt to [illegible] rces of his country. This naturally [illegible] ical and commercial education. As [illegible] ent in India, the technical and com- [illegible] must become part and parcel of our [illegible] n. It is both the duty as well as [illegible] Government to give its subjects [illegible] therefore request and hope, in [illegible] Government will be good enough [illegible] by making such changes in it- [illegible] would make it less ornamental [illegible] er-life, more to enable a lad to [illegible] et and walk along the fear God [illegible] ause.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE CROOKED WAY.

BY

WILLIAM LE QUEUX,

Author of "Whatsoever a Man Soweth," "In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "Whoso Findeth a Wife," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XXX.—AND LAST.

Some months had passed. It was now the middle of October, and one of those genial warm days that appear to have been forgotten, and left behind by the departed season, and which sometimes visit our northern land under the name of St. Luke's little summer. A day when, save for the changing tints of the trees, and the early arrival of the twilight it was still possible to imagine the winter far distant.

Edith and Roy were seated on the close fine turf of the swelling downs that on either hand guard and shelter the little town of Bude, on the northern coast of Cornwall.

Before them lay the "Severn Sea," fringed at their feet, though far below them, by that girdle of rocks that has formed the terrible death-bed of so many ships. Rocks that stand out from the smooth level sands like so many dragons' teeth waiting till the angry winds and waves provide them with their next meal. But on that day from where they sat, the Bristol Channel looked like a sheet of molten glass without a ripple.

There was hardly sufficient breeze to bend the heads of the brave little wild flowers that scorned to nestle close to the ground and had pushed their way upwards through the protecting grass stems. It was a day of peace and rest. And the spirit of the day seemed to have affected even Rags, who was with them, for after a short wild gambol on first feeling the soft turf beneath his feet he had settled down, and now lay curled up on the edge of Edith's dress, with his eyes open and ears cock, listening to the conversation in progress above him.

For his master as well as for him the days of stress and trial were over. They both were once more respectable members of society.

No more tramping the high roads, no more standing in the gutter peddling penny puzzles. Roy Royston's name now stood as high as anyone's in the City of London His debts had been paid to the uttermost farthing, with interest where it was due. The charge that had been laid against him had brought him into prominence, and a big wave of business had followed back into his office, business that he was now able to grapple with and turn to profit, thanks to the generosity and affection of old Wilfred Noel.

Roy Royston was on the top of the wave, and, profiting by his former experience, saw his way to keeping there.

Since his discharge from the custody of the law, thanks to the tardy confession of poor James Dowse, he had had a busy time, straightening matters out and getting his affairs once more into ship-shape, but at last he had succeeded, and now with Edith and her father as his guests, he was enjoying a little well-earned rest by the shore of North Cornwall.

The season was over, the holiday crowds had fled back to their everyday duties, and Edith and Roy had the place pretty well to themselves, for Captain Clifford was almost a nonentity as far as they were concerned. He required no entertaining his paper and his pipe provided him with congenial amusement, and he spent his time in the deserted smoking-room of the hotel, or pottering about the so-called harbour, leaving the younger people to enjoy themselves in their own way, as they came back in time for meals.

Roy was leaning back on his elbow, lazily filling his pipe, while his eyes were fixed on the misty blue outline of Lundy Island, away on the right, when Edith, who had been silent for some time, said:—

"Have you heard anything of the fate of that Italian, Ferrari, or young Masson Roy?"

"Of the latter nothing, of the former simply that he is in the hands of the police in his own country, to be dealt with. It appears from what Masson told me before he left London. Ferrari did call at your office by the direction of that Lodi woman and finding it close-brushed his paper through the letter-box thinking it would act the part of a visiting card, without announcing to other people who might come across it, the name of the caller, and your housekeeper must have thrown it aside when she picked up the letters on coming to clean in the morning. Just after that our troubles commenced, and he was warned by those he was associated with in town, to keep away from you lest our connection being known, should cause the police to keep an especial watch on the premises, and so he should come under their observation, a proceeding he particularly wished to avoid. But, dearest, now we are talking on this subject, never a pleasant one, and one I wish I could wipe out altogether, I received a letter this morning, forwarded from the office."

"Not from—"

"Yes—from Inwood." Edith's face grew grave and almost hard as she replied :

"So he's written at last. I never thought he would. A man who could—"

"Dont' be too hard on him, dear. Remember, we must forgive if we hope to be forgiven; and he acted as—but hear what he says," and Roy read from a letter he took from his pocket :

Lyons, France, Thursday

To address you in the old way after what has taken place would be worse than impertinence on my part; yet I must write to you to lay confession at your feet. I have acted the part of a scoundrel—and worse. At the time I found you in the hands of the police and heard how you had just left my house a jealousy I had never felt before entered my soul and prompted me to make use of the weapon that lay at my hand and then the awful discovery that followed so quickly, and that has robbed me of all earthly happiness, hardened me to stone and you know what I have been since. Still, those words you made use of are ever ringing in my ears, and as I write I can hear them—"A day will come when you will be sorry for this night's work, and when you will ask me to forgive you. May heaven help me to grant your prayer," and to that petition I now add my own. May heaven help you to do so. I have nothing to add in extenuation. I leave it all to you. Since I have been here I have learnt much that confirms the confession of Kingscote, which I received—I presume from you—and which explains away that one faint shadow which seemed to overhang the life of my lost one, and which, had she trusted me to the full, might—would have been swept away, for there was nothing that need have shamed her.—Arthur Inwood.

"What confession? Anything to do with her brother, and the forged bills?" asked Edith.

"Yes, dear. Listen, and say nothing till you have heard all. When I was in Paris, and engaged to Helene, the quarrel between her brother Raoul, and her father took place, and he left Lyons and came to Paris to get money from her. A secret meeting between the two was arranged by the Arc de Triomphe, and I accompanied her to it, but stood apart so that I did not see Raoul. We then had only his word that he was innocent, and as his character was anything but a good one, could not rely on it implicitly. He went to Madagascar, and continued to "bleed" his sister.

"In the end she married Inwood, keeping the secret of her brother's existence. Some months before her death, I became acquainted through business with a man named Wilson, whose brother-in-law, Kingscote, had been a traveller for De Clinchamp and from something Wilson let fall I gathered he was the forger of the bills which had led to Raoul's departure abroad. I taxed Wilson with this and he had to admit that such was the case. Knowing Helene's fears that her husband should some day hear of her brother and his supposed crime, I pressed Wilson for a written confession by Kingscote.

"At first he refused, but I was able to bring pressure to bear, and in the end he did obtain one, and handed it to me, on the understanding I would not let Helene know of it till Kingscote had left England for a situation he had obtained in the Argentine.

"Kingscote sailed, and still I kept it by me Troubles of my own were pressing thick and fast upon me, and I had no time to think of others. Then on the day I dined at the Savoy with them I had heard of the death of Raoul, and fearing Inwood might hear of him for the first time from the same source, I determined to hand over the confession to Helene to that very night; and it was for that purpose I went to Cumberland Terrace, with the fatal results. With the rest of the contents of my pockets I hid it in the bank on the towing path near to A ford when I left the barge and it was when I went back to get it that I was nearly discovered.

"Roy, you have been much to blame," said Edith, very quietly.

"I have—I know it. I brought my punishment on myself.

"The least you can do is to write to Mr. Inwood and tell him everything, and—forgive him.

"I will, Edith; I will. I'll show you the letter, and—

"No, I won't see it. This is a matter between you and him alone. Write it your own way. I trust you, and now we'll talk no more about it. There have been wrongs on both sides and it is not for us to try and strike a balance."

"One word more, and I have done. Helene used to regard you as her enemy—at least, she used to say so. Was there any truth in this?"

"None. It all arose out of a foolish flirtation at Lyons with a man against whom I warned her—a warning she did not take in good part. The matter somehow reached her father's ears, and was stopped promptly, and she always put me down as the informer. Her conduct in the matter did not redound to her credit, and so I never would and never have, till this moment, mentioned the subject. It was one best forgotten.

"But come, it must be nearly lunch time, and you know what dad is," and with her face bright with the joys of the present, Edith rose, and held out her hand to help Roy up, while Rags, seeming to scent food in the air, raced on in front.

They were nearing the hotel when Roy exclaimed :

"There he is. The dear old chap's arrived in good time," as a figure in slouch hat, brown jacket and waistcoat, and grey trousers came forward to meet them.

"Look here, Bob, when you act as my best man next month, I bar that get-up of yours. You shall have something new for once in your life, if I have to pay for it myself."

"Wait till the time comes. Roy, and then you won't know me—I shall positively dazzle you. How are you, little woman" shaking hands with Edith, while Rags danced about before him.

"Well, it won't be long now," said Roy. "Kentford is waiting for its mistress. But there's the bell. Come along; we can talk as we eat, and here goes the captain into the room—punctual to the minute. He's the soul of business."

"At meals," said Edith, as they entered the hotel.

And there let us leave them to pass on their various ways through life—the ways they each must tread, be they uphill or downhill, rough or smooth, crooked or straight; but for Edith and Roy they will be bright, since they are lit by the Sunshine of Love.

[The End.]

NEITHER STOREHOUSE NOR BARN.

[BY ALLEN RAINE.]

Our New Story with the above title will begin on Thursday next.

THE AUTHOR.

Of the many factors responsible for the remarkable interest nowadays manifested in all things Welsh, the novels of "Allen Raine" must be given first place. There has been nothing in this generation like the phenomenal, the amazing popularity of her stories. The sale of her books, even in library editions, is tenfold that of her nearest competitors for public favour. Allen Raine is a true Welshwoman, who lives at a solitary spot on the shores of Cardigan Bay. She inherits, in its fullest measure, that spirit of romance native to the Cymric race, and the appearance of "A Welsh Singer" in 1897 revealed a new genius. Her first book took the public by storm, and the tide of success has advanced with every new work. No living writer possesses the same power over our tears and laughter, and none can enchain us so completely with a tale of love and home.

THE STORY.

Olwen Hughes, a vicar's daughter, is left penniless, but fearless of the future she starts out for Manchester on foot to find the aunt to whom the dying rector had commended her. A week or two earlier Gwil Parry had left the same village, ostensibly for America, driven from his uncle's house by a quarrel over a hospital nurse to whom he had been attached The two travellers meet and become comrades in their pilgrimage, enjoying the free and simple life of the Welsh woods and mountains. Arrived in the North, Olwen is launched into what is to her the stiff, formal life of a city. She pines for the freedom and simplicity of the rustic life, and contracts a prevalent fever. Her aunt sending for a nurse, who must be Welsh, the nurse turns out to be Gwil Parry's former friend. She makes mischief over Olwen's friendship for Gwil, and the girl, wounded and miserable, escapes and wanders back to Wales, often hungry, tattered, and weary. Reduced to absolute poverty she plies the oars daily for a ferryman near to where she had spent many idyllic hours. Meanwhile things have fared badly with Gwil, but the clouds have more than a silver lining, for all unconsciously the two lovers are being brought together again. The subsequent chapters contain scenes of the finest pathos and charm, which render this story the most entrancing Allen Raine has yet written.

A TERRIBLE SCALD.

Infirmary Treatments Useless —How Zam-Buk Grew New Skin.

No better Evidence in support of the claim that Zam-Buk grows new skin could be desired than that recently given to a Hull pressman by Mrs. Mary Ann Hawkins of 2, Ann Place, Walker Street, Hull, She said :—

"The contents of a kettle of boiling water went over the upper part of my right arm. The pain was unbearable, and I suffered also from shock. I tried different remedies, but instead of getting better the wound became worse, and the raw, discoloured flesh was terrible to look at. At last it got so bad that I had to go into the infirmary, where I remained a fortnight. Soon after coming out my arm got worse, and was more like raw meat than anything else. I tried hot fomentations, but they did no good, and I was compelled to become an inmate of the infirmary again. The pain and inflammation in the part was awful. The wound would not heal, and the doctors said there was nothing for it but skingrafting. They had previously cut a lot of flesh away, but it did no good.

"Much against their advice, I declined to have any other skin grafted to mine. I had heard of what Zam-Buk had done in healing wounds, so I decided to try it. From the first I obtained relief. Zam-Buk gradually took away the pain; but what is more remarkable, new flesh and skin grew in the wound. After due perseverance with the dressings of Zam-Buk the skin completely re-formed, and is now perfectly sound and healthy. I can lift my arm, too—a thing it was said I should never do again. All this I owe entirely to Zam-Buk."

Keep Zam-Buk handy for injuries and skin diseases. Zam-Buk ensures healing by first intention and should be every home's first-aid.

Price Re. 1, & Rs. 2/4 per box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 16th April, 1907.

"MODERATE DRINKING."

St. Anne's Temperance Society.

At the Framji Cowasji Institute, Bombay, last evening, Major P. W. O'Gorman, I. M. S., delivered a lecture on "Moderate Drinking and Professional and Commercial Efficiency," on behalf of St. Anne's Temperance Society, Sir Bhalchanera Krishna, Kt., presiding. There was a large attendance, the lecture having been delivered under the patronage of his Grace the Archbishop of Damaun and the Very Reverend the Administrator Apostolic of Bombay, and under the auspices of the Goan Union.

Major O'Gorman, in the course of his lecture, dwelt, upon the scientific facts which favoured temperance, and pointed out the grave error of those who advocated indulgence in intoxicants as beverages. Referring to the view of Sir Victor Horsby, the great London surgeon, that the medical profession was the great social reforming agency of every nation, the lecturer remarked that the medical profession, like the clerical, was notoriously very conservative, and had it not been for the insistent advancement of the laity, who universally took the lead in all progressive movements, temperance reform would have been in a bad way. But now the medical profession having realised their obligations, had assured their proper place in the van. They were practically unanimous in the condemnation of what still popularly cherished—moderate drinking. They now advocated total abstinence and the lecturer advanced arguments in support of that view. He concluded by calling upon his hearers to join St. Anne's Temperance Society. Rev. C. Dias, Director, St. Anne's Temperance Society, and Catholic Chaplain, Jamnagar, Kathiawar, then addressed the meeting. He gave the history of the St. Anne's Temperance Society and said that every possible means had been taken to put the Society on a firm and permanent basis and to increase its membership. The total number of members now was 1,600, and it would certainly have been five times greater, if not more, had he met with that co-operation which he had counted upon, and for which he had come there to appeal to them. The credit of securing the members and bringing the Society to its present position belonged almost entirely to their lay promoters, who had exerted themselves a great deal to enrol members in the stations where they resided, and even elsewhere. But there was great need of local cohesion and organisation. The constitution of the Society, which had been approved by the Bishops, had made provision for this. The Prelates having become patrons had appointed their priests to represent themselves on the council. They had evidently done this that the Society might be propagated in their respective dioceses His appeal to them was according to the constitution of the Society to form branches where the society had gained a footing and to initiate the movement where it had not. This was urgently required. The Society was also in need of pecuniary assistance. It had absolutely no funds and depended for its maintenance on subscriptions and donations. At present he had absolutely no money, and had not only to meet the current expenses of such a vast organisation, but had to pay the bill for diplomas and medals in advance which would come to Rs. 4,000. He really did not feel safe to continue the work and to render diplomas and medals, unless he got the required funds. He would first appeal to Catholics for them; but as they were not well-to-do he would not be able to obtain from them the whole amount. He was, therefore, obliged to seek aid from all the sympathisers and well wishers of the cause of temperance. Though primarily meant for Catholics, the Society welcomed in its ranks everyone irrespective of caste or creed. A great many Protestants, Hindoos, Mahomedans, Parsees, and even Buddhists had become members and their number was rapidly increasing. The movement met with even more sympathy from them than from Catholics. Father Dias concluded his address by making a very eloquent appeal for funds.

FIFTY YEARS AFTER.

A Mutiny Commemoration.

A Correspondent writing to the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore says :—As this year is the fiftieth anniversary of the Indian Mutiny, it is proposed to hold on May 11th a solemn service in commemoration of those founders and first members of the S.P.G. Mission Church in Delhi who were massacred on that day in the year 1857.

It will be apparent to all who have any knowledge at all of the work and spirit of that Mission that no political significance whatever is attached to this commemoration, but that the object in view is chiefly to honour those to whom humanly speaking, the Mission owes its origin, and to make it the starting point of a special effort to extend its work. In view of this it will be of interest to glance back for half a century, and to trace the history of the Delhi Mission from the year 1852 to the present day.

It was the Revd. M. J. Jennings, a Government Chaplain stationed at Delhi, who, by writing a letter to a Calcutta paper in which he suggested that subscriptions should be raised for the support of a missionary in the city in which he was labouring, might truthfully be styled the first founder of the Mission. In the following year the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel on his request contributed a large sum of money towards the scheme. In February 1854 the Mission was started. It began with two clergymen—the Rev. Messrs. Jackson and Hubbard—and a Catechist. The clergymen hailed from Caius College, Cambridge, and Mr. Sandys—the Catechist—from Bishop College, Calcutta. In March 1857, the first twelve converts of the Mission were confirmed by the Bishops of Calcutta, and in May of the following year some of these young Christians as well as others connected with the Mission sealed their testimony with their blood. But though the Mission was almost totally annihilated, the work was not permitted to cease, for in the very next year a Boys' School was started in Delhi by Ram Chandar and T. K. Ali, two converts, who had escaped being massacred. In 1859 the Rev T. Skelton arrived for the purpose of reconstructing the Mission, which work he successfully accomplished. In 1865 the building of St. Stephen Church was commenced in memory of those who had been killed by the mutineers and in 1867, ten years after the Mutiny, it was consecrated and opened.

From that time to this progress has attended the work of the Mission. The year 1877 was an important one, for not only did it witness the foundation of the See of Lahore, but in it no less than two hundred and twenty-four converts were confirmed. That year also saw the arrival of the first members of the Cambridge Mission which began to work in co-operation with the S. P. G. These gentlemen were the Rev. Messrs. E. Bickersteth—afterwards a Missionary Bishop in Japan—and J. D. B. Murray. In 1881 a College Department was added to the High School. Three years later H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught laid the foundation-stone of St. Stephen's Hospital, and in the following year this building was opened by Lady Dufferin. In 1886 the Rev. G. A. Lefroy—now Bishop of Lahore—was appointed Head of the Cambridge Brotherhood, which position he held until 1891, when he was promoted to the Headship of the whole Mission. The foundation-stone of St. Stephen's College was laid by Sir Charles Elliott in 1890. In 1898 Bishop Matthew, the Bishop of Lahore, died. The Rev. G. A. Lefroy was consecrated in his place in the following year. In the same year the Rev. S. S. Allnutt became Head of the Mission, which position he still continues to hold.

The mission celebrated its Jubilee in 1902. Last year three new Churches were built in connection with it.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "IMPERATOR."

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Imperator" on the 16th, instant, from the Victoria Dock No. 7! The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7 at 11 a. m. sharp on the 16th instant. Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Fort Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit on the 16th instant at 8-30 a. m. sharp :—

Mr G Backer, Miss Balfour, Miss F E Balfour, Mr C Beckman, Bentsin, Mr and Mrs H Bernstein, Mr Bernstein, Mr Bertelsmann, Revd P C Bolding, Mr R Bohlke, Mrs C Burns, The Hon Mr and Mrs Carlyle, Lt W T Chambers, Mr S M Coard, Revd and Mrs, Cumming, and 3 children Miss Cumming, Master Cumming, Mr and Mrs S R Daniels, Mr D F Delany, Mr A C Evans, Capt and Mrs J Farmer, Capt G H Farrell, Mr and Mrs Fowler Archb Ch Gentili, Mr S A Gunder, Major C E Hensley, Mr and Mrs W C Holman and infant, Mr von der Horst, Mr and Mrs F H Humphreys, Revd Dr J Husband, Miss Husband, Mr Jack, Mr and Mrs F R Jones, 3 children, infant and European Nurse, Dr E Krauss, Miss King, Mrs Mackeson, Mr B A Marden, Miss McIver, Miss L Morris, Capt Moumdjeen, Mr and Mrs Oakes and 2 children, Mrs O'Callaghan, Mr von H Peinen, Mr A C Petit, Revd Father Qualbert, Mrs Ramsay, Dr Reming, Revd and Mrs Rathergueet and child, Mr T W Ryan, Mr E E Saklatwalla, Miss Skelton, Miss S J Smith, Mr and Mrs Spence, Mr and Mrs R D Spencer, Revd and Mrs Temmingketts, child and infant, Mr Thornhill, Mr and Mrs Tyabjee, child and maid, Mr and Mrs Upton, Lt T C Usher, Mr Vocke, Lt C W C Walker, Capt West, Mr and Mrs Wilkinson, Wilkinson's 3 children, Revd and Mrs Wynkoop.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph].

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

Rainfall in the north-east of India has been almost confined to the northern districts. A few falls occurred on the north of Burma, and on the south of the peninsula. Further unsettled conditions have entered India from Baluchistan.

In Burma, light rain has fallen on Migithyina, Monywa and Lashi. Cloud has decreased and the skies are nearly clear, except in the extreme north. Humidity is normal and the temperature in slight defect at many stations.

In North-east India and Orissa, light rainfall occurred, chiefly on the northern districts, the principal amounts being Dibrugarh and Sibsagar ½ inch; Silchar 1; Tezpur 1½; Gauhati and Dhubri ½; Cherar Poonjee and Mymensingh 1½; Galpaigurl ½; Darjeeling 1; Dinajpur and Ranchi 1/2 and Cuttack 1 inch. Cloud has decreased and humidity is slightly above normal, while the temperature is in moderate to large defect, the deficiency being 12 degrees at Gaya. In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Chakrata ½ inch of rain and light to moderate cloud appeared in the whole division, while the air has become drier but is still damper than usual and the temperature has fallen in the United Provinces, and East Central India where it is in moderate to large defect, while elsewhere the defect is only slight to moderate.

In North-west India, Mount Abu had a slight fall of rain. Cloud decreased in Kashmir, but from other parts of the division moderately heavy cloud is reported. Humidity has decreased and is still above normal in most stations while the temperature has risen except Gujarat and remains moderate to large defect, except in the southern districts, where it is nearly normal.

In the the Peninsula, Mysore had 1/2 inch of rain; Trivandrum 1; Cochin and Tinnevelly ½ and Waltair had light falls. Cloud has increased slightly in the south and humidity is normal while the temperature has risen and is nearly normal.

Light rain is probably in [illegible] Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and may occur in Baluchistan, Rajputana [illegible] the south of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8-30 A.M. MONDAY, 15TH APRIL.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Directions.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Excess(+) or Defect(-) since 1st June.
Bushire	29·847	NW	21	78·8	69·2	38	·00	·00	-·077
Jask	29·806	NW	11	78·6	71·6	56	0·13	5·19	+1·79
Muscat	29·86·3	NW	2	78·4	71·6	56	0·13	5·19	+1·79
Aden				**					
Lahore	29·752	Calm	2	89·6	62·6	....	·00	1·98	-1·06
Simla	29·777	ESE	9	67·0	56·0	....	·00	7·23	-0·09
Delhi	29·772	WNW	4	89·7	70·1	34	·00	2·35	+0·20
Agra	29·788	Calm	2	94·0	68·0	35	·00	4·3	+0·84
Cawnpore	29·744	SSW	5	98·0	67·0	36	·00	2·6	+0·64
Allahabad	29·761	SSW	5	96·0	67·0	44	·00	3·9	+1·08
Jhansi	29·731	S	4	91·7	73·1	54	·00	3·92	+2·19
Jacobabad	29·774	SE	3	92·1	72·1	51	·00	0·78	-0·27
Karachi	29·804	WNW	13	87·9	72·5	59	0·01	1·21	+0·23
Jeypore	29·760	E	3	89·2	73·1	43	·00	4·61	+2·47
Ajmere	29·802	SW	4	90·4	70·3	30	·00	2·0	+1·23
Deesa	29·780	NW	7	101·2	70·4	18	·00	0·0	-1·21
Ahmedabad	29·782	NN

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A LADIES' BAND.

I belong to an Amateur Orchestra and a Ladies' Band. In the Amateur Orchestra we take ourselves seriously: in the Ladies' Band we do not.

I cannot think why everyone does not belong to a Ladies' Band. It is so simple, so amusing, and so useful. Even a moderate-sized Indian station might support such a band, I should think. In the first place, you choose a name. Not for worlds would I give ours away: I will only say that it is French, it is delicately suggestive of our trade and calling, and reporters generally get hold of it as the Sea-gull. The next thing is to decide on a uniform which shall be "neat and not gaudy, elegant and not expensive, chic without being bizarre." Also becoming. Well, everyone possesses a black skirt. Ditto a white blouse. These two are joined together in our case by a cherry-coloured waist-belt, and a large cherry-coloured "chou" worn over our hearts helps to take off the spotty, cut-in-half effect. Then a black hat. This is emphatically not a season for black hats, in fact every hat in the milliners' shops is either mauve, green or rose du Barri, which I was brought up to call pink. Still with so much spotted fever about it is useful to have a black hat, and that completes our costume.

Other kindred matters of appearance are very important, and are much insisted upon by our fair conductress. Thus a smiling countenance should always be worn, if possible even in difficult passages. Music should be so pla ed or folded as not to hide the performers from view. The Band should sit in a graceful semi-circle. Those with large feet should hide them under chairs.

Next comes the question of instruments. Of course, one should begin with mandolines and guitars. I say of course, because to play the mandoline or guitar is such a delightful solution of the problem what to do with the collection of scalps that everyone owns, I mean naval and military ribbons. I once knew a girl who, was the proud possessor of a Russian man-o'-war ribbon, before the late war had brought that nation into public notice. As she did not belong to a Ladies' Band, she resorted to the miserable expedient of hanging it on to a gas-bracket. How I pitied her! We have, then, the music written for two parts, first and second mandoline, and I believe the guitars have a part of their own too, though sometimes they wear a harassed expression, and I have suspected them of "making it up as they go along."

But there is no reason why you should stop at these instruments. Violins and even 'cellos, though inferior in the matter of ribbons, come in usefully; and I have known a little wind add poignancy and brilliance. The piano accompanies, and supplies a bass, for one can hardly hope to get a double-bass: while of odds and ends there can be almost any number. Triangles, especially for valses, tambourines beaten on different parts of the person, cymbals, castanets, bells, drums of various makes and sizes, are all a good deal more showy and effective than difficult to play.

As regards music, the lightest of the light I need hardly say. We usually play to soften the gloom and depression of Bazaars, or to sweeten the "few earnest words" of priests and minister of all denominations. On such occasions the audience would hardly be able to endure a Beethoven symphony as rendered by us, even if the occasion seemed to demand it. Choruses, however hackneyed, we find very taking. When we sing, those engaged in the light labours of the Trivial Triangle and such, make most of the noise; while those bearing the beat and the burden of the more arduous instruments throw in an occasional absent-minded second, or even content themselves with opening their mouths in an effective manner. The only person entirely debarred from joining in the chorus is the poor flute.

In a small Ladies' Band I am not in favour of having a conductor. If he is a man, his frock-coat is an ugly blot on the landscape. If she is a woman, she is not at all likely to be able to conduct. It is much better for one of the instruments to lead, sitting calmly in a chair, whence she is able to quell undetaktativeness on the part of the Band.

In India a Ladies' Band would be particularly useful for playing between the acts at theatricals. Here our Band happens to be Presbyterian, so we do not do much in that line. I think we are supposed to disapprove mildly of the drama. Otherwise we are most broad-minded and undenominational, and play for every religious sect, from the Roman Catholics to the Salvation Army.

We always play for charities, and must help to amass quite a considerable sum for them. People spend more at bazaars when there is a band. The moral support of thus being engaged in philanthropic work is inconceivable. It often happens that I leave my happy home in far Faubourgia for an orchestra engagement, a little late in starting. I am laden like any commissariat mule with a muff and stole, a skirt to hold up, an umbrella, my instrument, and some music, a vanity bag, and a Temple classic to read in the train. I am hurrying along, when "to me enter"—a procession of the unemployed, lurching comfortably along, with their corduroys tied below the knee. *They* have nothing to carry but a money-box apparently quite full of coppers, which they rattle defiantly at me. Or, more maddening still, a single hawker, seeing my plight, thrusts a large arum-lily in a pot under my nose, with his "Buy a flower, lidy." I suppose he thinks it will go in my non-existent pocket. Then I gather my possessions and my C. O. S. principles firmly round me, and walk on shaking my head, and consoling myself with the thought that I am going to play for the poor by and bye.

As regards the different denominations, one always hears of the extreme courtesy and man-of-the-worldness of Roman Catholics, so it came as something of a surprise to find that they are perhaps our worst hosts. It may be that we generally play for some unhappy order of French nuns lately driven forth from their country and not understanding our language well. Perhaps too their parish priests have not had the training in running concerts, etc., that our own clergy have. Anybow the fact remains that when we play for them we are often like lost neglected lambs.

There are so many little services which players in a Band require when they first come. Everyone does not understand this, and, oddly enough I think we found the best manners at a Salvation Army tea. There a "brother" was told off to attend on us, show us where to put things, open the piano and see it was in the right place, and so on. True, another "officer" afterwards referred to us in a prayer of which the taste made one's hair curl. He explained to the Almighty that we had not come to "degrade these dear people," but to ennoble and beautify their lives. It was a patronizing tone we found hard to bear, but the dear people did not mind it in the least. They seemed almost stupified after a good tea, and were perhaps too stodgy to understand much. The Salvation Army certainly do get hold of the very poor, a grimier audience I have never seen.

I find I have made no reference to the jealousies, hurt feelings and quarrels which amateurs are supposed to affect. Well, frankly, this Thackerayan atmosphere does not seem to touch us. We are very amicable, perhaps because we all so thoroughly enjoy playing in a Ladies' Band.

MARY DURAND.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	3	9
B Mazgaon, Cumbla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	9	7	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	16	11	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	5	3	8
E Mazgaon, Parewadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	18	16	42
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	5	18
G Mahim and Worli	5	3	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	16
Total	63	54	135
Total plague deaths to date	139,376		
Same date last year	152	122	280

A STRIKING illustration of the injury entailed by the unguarded introduction of an injurious insect from abroad is furnished by a Farmers' Bulletin, recently issued by the United States' Department of Agriculture. The particular insect in question is the Gipsy Moth ("Porthetria dispar") which is found widely distributed in Asia, Africa, and Europe. In 1869 it was introduced by Professor Trouvelot, of Harvard, who was conducting a private investigation about useful silkworms and who raised caterpillars on a shrub at his house in Medford. During a gale the net which enclosed this shrub was torn and the specimens escaped; but it was long supposed that they had perished. Eventually, however, they appeared in numbers, and by 1889 they had become a pest. Over 2,240 square miles are now infested and the extent of the injury wrought in the woodlands and orchards of this area is said to be incalculable. In 1905 a sum of $300,000, or about Rs. 9 lakhs, was voted to be expended on the suppression of the pest in the State of Massachusetts alone.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Lasting.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BY THE WAY.

THE NEW LONDON LIBRARY CHAIRMAN.

Sir Spencer Walpole's succession to Lord Goschen in the chairmanship of the London Library will please not only all users and officers of that invaluable institution, but everyone who has been brought into contact with his courteous and amiable personality—a pleasantly conspicuous one among literary workers of the day. The eldest son of the Conservative Home Secretary in the Derby-Disraeli Government at the time of the Reform Bill riots in Hyde Park (1867), he is by his mother the grandson of the Tory Premier, Spencer Perceval. Family chances on both sides made him, long before he began to write, the depository of political knowledge handed down from three generations of experience behind the scenes. At Eton he used the school library as systematically and as successfully as was done by the hero of Disraeli's best novel, "Coningsby."

"AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ETON GROUP."

Among his school contemporaries were the poet Mr. A. C. Swinburne, and the former editor of *Punch* Sir F. C. Burnand. The last of these was in the house of Sir Spencer Walpole's private tutor, G. W. Cookesley, who to the day of his death never spoke of "F. C. B." except as "his Majesty," in reference to a royal part once performed by him in some private theatricals beneath Cookesley's roof. To Sir Spencer Cookesley also attributed the beginnings of Mr. Swinburne's intimacy with the less generally known Elizabethan and Caroline dramatists—and in this way. Cookesley had set a passage for Greek iambics from Ford's most powerful tragedy, The future author of "Atalanta in Calydon" was among those who duly reproduced the magnificent original in iambics; deeply impressed by the passage, he implored Cookesley's pupil, now the London Library Chairman, to obtain for him from the Eton master the book whence it was taken. The title of the play, one not suitable for domestic mention, caused Cookesley to hesitate. At last his objections were overruled; the book was lent to Mr. Swinburne; and, as Cookesley himself always used to say, "But for me Mr. Swinburne would have reached man's estate without receiving any impetus to the study of that whole group of poets who were only less great than Shakespeare himself."

FIVE SHILLINGS FOR A "KNELLER" PORTRAIT.

It will not be surprising if the painting picked up in an old curiosity shop at Wigan for five shillings should prove to be a real portrait of Sir Godfrey Kneller painted by himself. Nearly all Kneller's pictures have remained in England, for after studying under Rembrandt he settled in England; and there may be many examples of his work hanging unheeded in old country houses or lying, grimy with dust, in the lumber-rooms of unsuspecting dealers. Kneller's work is not in great demand now, yet before Reynold's time the saying was: "Shakespeare in poetry Kneller in painting." He painted most of the crowned heads of his time, and all the beauties of King William's Court. He also painted himself, and the "unfinished portrait" discovered at Wigan may well be one of the first fine careless raptures of his vanity.

THE NEW LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Lord Kinnaird, who has just been appointed Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland in place of Lord Colebrooke, is widely known for the interest he takes in religious and social questions. The Young Men's Christian Association is an institution with which he is prominently identified. Lord Kinnaird was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he is a graduate. There he formed a liking for manly sport, which has never left him, and he has been for long one of the leading spirit in the English Football Association. That type of Christianity sometimes known as "muscular" has no more devoted admirer than the new Lord High Commissioner. Lord Kinnaird is a director of the banking firm of Barclay's.

OUR COAL SUPPLIES.

Engineering calls attention to the curious coincidence that the richest coal countries of Europe—Great Britain and Germany—possess little water-power, while the United States abounds in coal, minerals, and water-power. Even in England the energy of coal stored up during untold ages has barely been utilised for 150 years, and the age of coal in which we are living is already doomed. Its future in England may exceed 200 or 300 years; in Germany and the United States coal may hold out 200 or 300 years longer; in all other countries the chances are the other way.

RESTORING POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Under the electoral laws of Connecticut, which come down from Puritan times, it is provided, a writer in the "Sunday at Home" points out, that an elector "shall sustain a good moral character," and a man who has been convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, duelling, fraudulent bankruptcy, or theft, or any other offence for which, in the words of the Constitution, "an infamous punishment is inflicted," loses his right to vote, and cannot regain it until his forfeited rights have been restored to him. The restoration can be made only by the Legislature. A man who has forfeited his rights and is anxious to have them restored must petition the Legislature. His petition is referred to the Committee on Forfeited Rights, which, if satisfied that the man has made a new start and is again in the paths of rectitude recommends the Legislature to pass a resolution restoring him to full citizenship. Only a small proportion of the persons convicted seek restoration of citizenship, but every Session of the Legislature a number of these petitions have to be dealt with.

THE BIRDS ON AILSA CRAIG.

The British Ornithologists' Club has received a communication from the Marquis of Ailsa of a reassuring nature in regard to the danger which it was feared would occur to the birds breeding on Ailsa Craig from the quarrying operations to be carried on there during the next thirty years. It appears that at a recent meeting of the club Mr. Walter Rothschild, M. P., drew attention to the matter, and suggested that the Marquis of Ailsa should be approached on the subject. This was accordingly done, with the above-mentioned result.

FORTUNES ON FOUR FEET.

Enormous as seems the sum of 1,050 guineas paid at Christie's last Friday for a dozen Queen Anne carved chairs, it is paltry compared with the values placed on some articles of furniture. Not long ago Mr. Charles Wertheimer received £20,000 for a set of six Louis XIV. chairs upholstered in Gobelin tapestry, and originally made for Marie Antoinette. At the Hamilton Palace sale a Louis XVI. secretaire adorned by Gouthiere reached £9,450, and two armoires by Buhl fetched £12,075; two other secretaries were knocked down for £4,620 and £1,595 respectively; one writing-table changed hands for £6,000; another for £5,500; and a third, of ebony, with ormolu wreaths, for £3,200; while seven commodes ranged in price from £1,575 to £9,450. Mr. H. G. Marquand, the New York millionaire, paid £10,000 for a piano; Jan Van Beers has one which cost him £6,000; and for another Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt paid £8,500.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RIVIERA RETREAT.

If Mr. Chamberlain had sought through the whole length of that fashion-haunted strip of coast known to our Gallic friends as the Cote d'Azur he could not have hit upon a more sequestered retreat. Valescure, the secluded little satellite of St. Raphael, at one time promised to become a kind of Riviera Hind-head or Broadway. St. Raphael itself, though a fashionable and popular French bathing-station in the summer, has never caught on with our compatriots, and is perhaps the least English of any of the Riviera winter places, and, like Hyeres, seems in some measure a backwater in the tide of winter tourist colonisation. It is said, by the way, that it was first discovered by Mr. Gladstone. The great charm of Valescure, which is to St. Raphael what Cap Martin is to Mentone or Cap d'Antibes to Cannes, consists in its pine forests, which extend for miles around and give the place a superficial resemblance to Costebelle or Arcachon.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY AND FORESTRY.

The General Board of Studies at Cambridge has recommended the establishment of a special Readership in Forestry, in order to encourage the attention which is being paid to this branch of study in the University. The Reader's stipend has been guaranteed for at least five years by grants from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, the colleges, and elsewhere. The further organisation of the department of Forestry, which now has its own museum, will tend to strengthen the Agricultural department of the University teaching, which is attracting more and more attention each year. With the great Botanical School at Cambridge also at their disposal it is expected that the number of students coming to the University to pursue these branches of science will be greatly increased.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE TWO SERVICES.

LORD CAWDOR in speaking at Portsmouth, gave credit to his successors in office for having continued the policy laid down by his predecessor, Lord Selborne, in the training of officers and men, and in their support of the nucleus crew system. He said also that he relied with hope and confidence on the Board of Admiralty and their skilled advisers to maintain the fleet in its full fighting efficiency. Then he turned to the vital question, our standard of naval strength, and expressed apprehension lest there should be a desire to drift away from the two-Power standard. There can be no question, we think, that all naval critics will unite to condemn a policy which involves a reliance on treaties and the goodwill of foreign countries instead of upon what Lord Cawdor described as our own right arm. It is unfortunately true that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has by more than one injudicious remark raised a feeling of apprehension on this point. Nor did Lord Tweedmouth do very much to allay that feeling in his reference to the two-Power standard at Oxford. The two-Power standard has always been regarded as a standard of comparison of numbers of battleships, and thus afforded a rough and ready measure which any layman could apply. But now Lord Tweedmouth says it is not a mere question of so many ships of such and such tonnage. He suggests that other things have to be considered—the age of the ship, the armament of the ships, and the armour that was on the ship and he went on to say that it was only by very careful examination and very careful consideration of the relative value of the ships of the great Powers that a decision could be arrived at. "That decision could not be arrived at by the ordinary public. It could only be arrived at by the experts." Now, in a measure, this is perfectly true, but it is all beside the question of the two-Power standard, which, as most of us understand it, was invented on purpose that the public should be in a position to judge for themselves.

DISCUSSING THE TWO-POWER STANDARD.

The time for a discussion of this question is the present, because as we stand we have, as Sir Charles Dilke pointed out in the House of Commons the other day, something like a three to one superiority. The point, therefore, as to what is to be considered a two-Power standard can be discussed with a calmness and serenity of mind which could hardly be the case if our supremacy hung in the balance. Up to the time that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman made the remark which put the fat into the fire it was generally understood, as established, that the two-Power standard meant superiority in numbers of effective battleships to the two next strongest Powers, with a margin for contingencies. It is not proposed to measure cruisers, or torpedo craft, or men, or anything else by this standard, but effective battleships only. The circumstance that France and Russia were the two next strongest Powers, and were also regarded as the Powers with which a difference of opinion was not likely to arise, the matter was considerably simplified. Looked at, however, from a commonsense point of view, it ought not to matter whether the next strongest Powers are those we are most likely to meet in conflict or in amity. For if we have a standard of strength measured against the next strongest it should be sufficient measure for the rest. Unfortunately there are those who have desired to interpret the standard in a very different way. The Prime Minister is credited with introducing as a factor our treaty with Japan and our friendship with France while on the other hand there are newspaper writers and publicists who wish to make it apply to all sorts of war material including apparently our reserve of guns. As we pointed out recently one member of Parliament wants to apply it to the men and there is no guarantee that we may not have someone starting up to-morrow and asking why we have redundancy of admirals-of-the-fleet because measured by the two-Power standard, we possess more than all the rest of the naval Powers together.

MACHINERY AND GUN-POWER.

In the discussion upon Mr. McKechnie's paper, "Machinery and Gun-Power," Lieut. Dawson advocated the 6-in. gun as the best for use as a torpedo craft defence armament in battleships and cruisers. But in the plan of his oil-driven armour-clad, Mr. McKechnie made the anti-torpedo craft armament to consist of 4-in. guns only. This is the gun with which we are now fitting our ocean-going destroyers, and although the increase of power amounts to something like double, it will be generally recognised that it is not too much. The *Saracen* class are to mount two of these 4-in. guns, but in Mr. McKechnie's oil-driven destroyers he manages to mount four of them, and there can be little doubt that this is what we must come to. More important, however, than the weight of the gun is the sensitiveness of the fumes, and this applies equally in the case of the armament of the destroyers and that which is carried by heavier vessels for protection against torpedo craft. As someone expressed it the other day, the only projectile that will be effective in stopping the oncoming destroyer must have the quality of the Dum Dum bullet. In other words, the shell must penetrate, explode, and have sufficient force to disable, if not to destroy. We expect that the recommendation of Lieut. Dawson of the 6-in. gun as the best for the antorpedo craft armament is based upon its effectiveness in this way.

THE ARMY ESTIMATE.

Not the least interesting of the appendices to the Army Estimates is that which shows the charges for the personnel of the Regular Army and the Army reserve. The figures are curious, and perhaps not altogether satisfactory in the way in which they are made up. An attempt is made to show the cost per head of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men upon the effective and non-effective lists. One singular anomaly has disappeared, to which we drew attention last year, and we suppose the responsible persons have taken note of what we said. The cost of an effective officer was given, and with it that of a non-effective officer, and the "average cost per head" was more than either of them received. In fact it was the addition of the sums paid to each, and not an average at all. This error has disappeared, and now the two sums are added together as a "total," though what is the utility of adding together the cost of an effective and non-effective officer we do not know. This peculiarity appears throughout in relation to all ranks. The proper thing would be to give the average, but of course anyone who has the figures before him can work it out for himself. Turning to the figures themselves, we find that the cost per head of an effective officer in 1905-06 was given as £321 10s. 7d. It rose in the next year to £330 4s. 5d., and now it has fallen to £315 11s. 3d. The table in the new estimate is made up in a different form, and perhaps the basis of its calculation may not be the same. In the three successive financial years beginning with 1905-06, the non-effective officer cost £149 5s. 10d., £154 10s. 4d., and now £160 13s. 7d. Thus, while the cost of the effective officer has declined, that of the non-effective officer appears to have risen, for no easily ascertainable or obvious cause, except perhaps that the non-effective list may now include a greater number of officers of higher rank receiving pensions, and with the retirement of colonels supernumerary to the intended establishments, perhaps this average of non-effective cost is likely to grow.

COST.

When we turn to the warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men we find that in 1905-06 the effective average per head was £72 6s.3d., in the next year £72 8s. 1d., and now it is £65 10s. 10d. Thus the cost, after a slight rise, now falls considerably. In the same years the non-effective average was £8 0s. 9d. and £8 15s. 5d, and now it is £7 17s. 11d. We are also told that the cost per head for all ranks on the effective list was £81 3s. 4d. in 1905-06, then £81 17s. 4d., and now it is £74 18s. 1d. In the same years and again for all ranks, the non-effective charge was £13 3s. 2d., £14 2s. 4d., and now £13 12s 5d. As we have said, it is not quite apparent whether the basis of calculation is the same in the new Estimates as in their predecessors, the table being in a different form, though it is only fair to assume that a comparison is intended to be made possible. It will be seen that with a single exception, that of non-effective officers, there has been a reduction of the cost per head all round, which, of course, was to be expected; although it is inevitable that reduction in the cost of per head cannot be in exact ratio to the reduction in the charges for all Army services, because the administrative machinery and the cost of commands and staff cannot be reduced, as that of officers and men is reduced. The figures we have given do not apply to departmental troops and services, that is the Army Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, and Army Ordnance Department and Corps. Here we find the cost per head of effective officers is £515 17s. 5d., and of non-effective officers £188 2s. 5d, while in the case of non-commissioned officers and men the same charges are £82 12s. 7d. and £9 2s. 1d. These figures for the Departmental Corps were not given in the previous Estimates, and if they were then included in the charges for the Regular Forces, the effect would have been to raise them in past years, and thus to show a greater reduction in the present year. We have thought it worth while to extract the figures from the Estimates, because they are certainly instructive. It would add to the interest if the Department concerned would explain by footnotes in the Estimates the manner in which these tables are made out and the reasons for some of their peculiarities. The absurdity of the so-called average in former years, against which we protested, has disappeared, but there are other points which seem to require explanation.

A SHORT time ago we announced that, in response to the wishes expressed by many of the shareholders of the Bank of Rangoon, the Directors had decided to offer at par to the shareholders, whose names were on the share register on or before the 20th February, the unissued portion of the authorised share capital of the Bank. We are now informed that the whole of the unissued portion of the shares has been taken up, so that the subscribed capital is now Rs. 16 lakhs.

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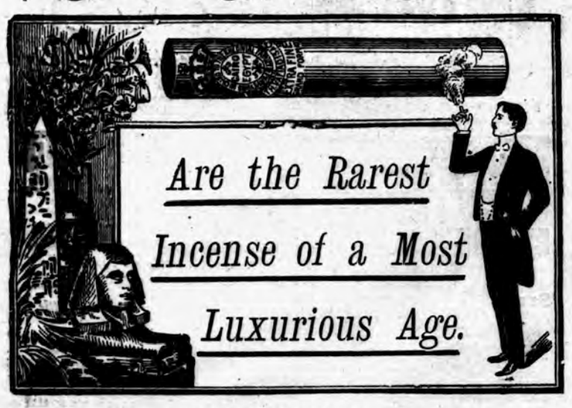

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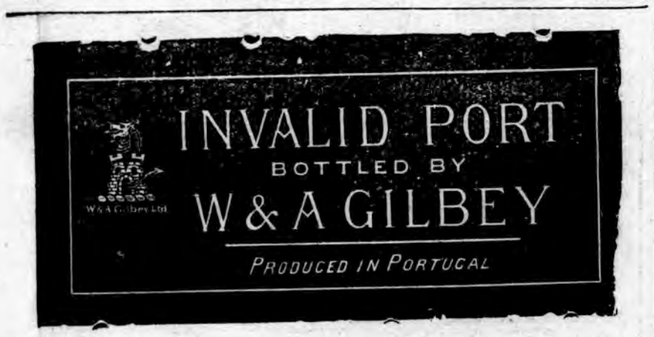

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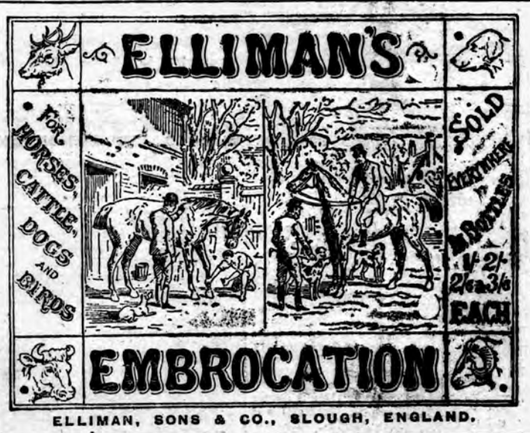

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